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## Early AP Hearing Sought; North Rail Line for Nazis; Prosperity Awaits Farmers

**The World's Day—January 9, 1943**

### National: Biddle Seeks Early Hearing

**Attorney General Francis Biddle** filed a petition in Federal Court in New York asking that the government's anti-trust action against the Associated Press be expedited and heard by a court consisting of at least one circuit court of appeals judge and two federal judges.

**Edward J. Flynn** has announced his resignation as Chairman of the National Democratic Committee to become Ambassador and personal representative of President Roosevelt as Minister Plenipotentiary to Australia. [Page 6.]

**New York City public schools** will be closed for one week beginning Feb. 1 to conserve fuel.

**Gasoline ration books** were seized and thousands of license numbers jotted down for possible investigation as the Government sought rigid enforcement of its ban on pleasure motoring in 17 Atlantic seaboard States. Nine ration books were taken up by Office of Price Administration agents at New York, and police announced that 46,237 license numbers had been listed.

**Joseph B. Eastman,** Director of Defense Transportation, called on taxicab operators and the general public to halt all use of cabs for pleasure in the 17-state eastern oil shortage area, following reports that the ban on the use of private cars for pleasure had resulted in a "noticeable increase in the use of cabs."

### Washington: Oil and Gas Cuts Not Enough Yet

**The Petroleum Industry** War Council, composed of leading representatives of the oil business, advised Petroleum Administrator Ickes that the newly-ordered ban on pleasure driving and the reduction of non-residential heating oil allowances would fall far short of cutting eastern oil demands to the level of available supplies.

**The Office of Price Administration** has ruled that any fuel oil dealer who has oil in stock must sell to any person with ration coupons and that no customer may be favored above another. The regulation applies also to dealers and their suppliers. If a dealer's usual supplier cannot deliver oil, the dealer is entitled to delivery from any other supplier who has oil in stock.

**In a joint statement** on agricultural policy, leaders of four national farm organizations called upon Congress to raise prices for farm products and increase the industrial work week to at least 54 hours, so overtime payments would be eliminated.

### Europe: Norway-Finland Rail Line for Nazis

**Building of railroad** from Norway to Finland under the Germans, who were using war prisoners for the construction, was authoritatively reported in London.

**German-controlled press** in Belgium was urging a relentless purge against a persistent organized campaign of sabotage and attacks on Nazi troops.

**Fresh eggs returned** to ordinary consumers in England, the allowance being one fresh egg a month. Powdered egg rations remain a dozen per person monthly.

### New England: Farmers' Prosperity Based on Effort

**New England farmers** found to be facing era of recognition and prosperity if they make sufficient effort in their own behalf. [Page 2.]

**Volunteer solicitors** for 1943 Greater Boston United War Fund campaign granted right to use cars in the drive by State OPA Director Henry Parkman, Jr. [Page 4.]

**Maj. John J. Lane,** of Middleboro, head of the protective division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has been named director and co-ordinator of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps. [Page 2.]

### Americas: U. S. Ready to Aid Drive on Espionage

**At Montevideo,** Uruguay, the Inter-American Committee for Political Defense of the continent unanimously approved a notification to every American Government that the United States offers to send them technical experts to instruct police in counteresponiage methods.

**Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela** have decided to extend formal recognition to the Czechoslovakian Government-in-Exile at London.

**In Havana** Minister of Defense Aristides Sosa de Quesada indicated "some Cuban troops" may receive training in advanced war methods in Florida.

### Northern: Brooks in Command in Newfoundland

**Brig. Gen. John B. Brooks** has arrived in Newfoundland to take over command of United States forces, succeeding Maj. Gen. G. C. Grant. General Brooks is a flying expert, having been in charge of air work in the Philippines and also at Fort George Wright in Washington.

**Production of magnesium** in Canada indicates the possibility of the Dominion becoming a leading producer of that commodity, officials of the Bureau of Mines in Ottawa declared.

### The War:

**Latest developments** on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

## Cut in Liquor Hours Put Up To the Public

**Boston Licensing Board is ready to act as part of move to find fuel for heatless homes.**

Cutting of the hours in which liquor is sold in Boston restaurants is being considered by the Licensing Board because of the fuel oil emergency, transportation, dimouts, and other factors, it was announced today by Miss Mary E. Driscoll, Chairman of the Licensing Board for the City of Boston.

"When many families are threatened with having to quit their homes for lack of fuel oil, when some hospitals in the East are being shut and a number of schools and churches may have to close, it is only natural that the possibility of making a reduction in the hours for the sale of liquor should come before officials," Miss Driscoll said.

"The Licensing Board has the authority to limit the sale of alcoholic beverages to 11 p. m. Many restaurants are now selling liquor until 1 a. m. and food until 2 a. m.

"Such a ruling would trim two hours from the restaurants and three hours from the so-called night clubs. This should result in a substantial saving in fuel and electricity, besides contributing in other ways to the war situation. We have had a good deal of discussion among ourselves on the Board about this question. I feel strongly about it."

**Anomaly in the Law**

Taverns and liquor package stores would not be affected. They already close at 11 p. m. Miss Driscoll commented that it was a curious thing that the lawmakers of the Commonwealth cut off drinking by men in men's taverns at 11 p. m., while permitting men and women to drink together in restaurants and night clubs until 1 a. m.

Control of hours of sale of liquor before 11 a. m., and after 11 p. m., is left to the Licensing Board. The general legal opening hour on weekdays is 8 a. m. Therefore the Board could also take off three hours at the beginning of the day in every place that liquor is sold. But the Board has not gone into the morning angle.

"The Prime Minister of Canada recently asked that liquor dispensing stores in the Dominion confine their sales to an eight-hour period," continued Chairman Driscoll.

"Liquor is unessential business, and the hours of many of the places where liquor is sold in Boston are probably the longest of any retail establishments.

**Seven-Day Licenses**

"Hotels, restaurants and clubs with seven-day licenses can sell from 8 a. m. to 1 a. m. from Monday through Friday, on Saturday nights to midnight and on Sundays from 1 p. m. to 1 a. m. Monday. The so-called night clubs don't start until 5 or 6 p. m., but sell liquor until 1 a. m. and food until 2.

"If we must resort to shutting up some homes, hospitals and possibly churches and schools, it seems to me that restaurants and clubs which sell liquor up to midnight

*Continued on Page 2, Column 3*

# Russians Press Still Closer to Rostov; N. E. Motorists Co-operate With Ban; Farm Bloc Asks Price-Labor Changes

**Main issues develop in new Congress; trade agreements abroad a touchy problem.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—The main issues of the 78th Congress are rapidly showing themselves.

Following a week's sessions here, leaders of four big farm organizations, representing 90 per cent of the country's food producers, announced a two-part united front program for the current session including price rises above current Office of Price Administration ceilings and a frontal assault on labor's prerogatives. Either proposal is good for a lively battle.

Announcement in New York by Edward J. Flynn, retiring Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that he had been picked as President Roosevelt's Minister to Australia brought no comment from the White House, but is certain to occasion lively controversy in the Senate, where confirmation is necessary. Confirmation is expected, but only after engendering considerable bitterness.

**Foreign Trade Dispute**

Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota, yesterday introduced legislation to terminate all reciprocal trade agreements made with foreign nations by President Roosevelt. One of the big fights of the session is certain to be roused over this issue, for the twice extended three-year Act giving the President authority will expire this June. Lines are now quietly forming in both houses for a big controversy on the subject.

On the issue of social security extension the President is proceeding cautiously, following his message to Congress, and efforts are being made to consider the matter on a nonpartisan basis. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York plans to introduce a bill which can serve as the basis for discussion, and other members seek to have the whole matter taken up by a bi-party joint conference.

Ultimately Mr. Roosevelt will send to Congress the report of the National Resources Planning Board urging wide-scale extension. He has had this report for several months.

**Taxation Plan Sought**

One of the biggest issues in Congress is taxation, all sides agreeing higher anti-inflation taxes are needed but disagreeing violently over their form. Mr. Roosevelt merely restated the long expressed Treasury view yesterday when he explained he favored pay-as-you-go taxes. These are incorporated in the so-called "Ruml Plan." There is really no debate over the objective to be achieved but the controversy is over how to bring it about.

The Ruml Plan, opponents declare, would forgive a year's taxes in order to make collections current, and this the Treasury vio-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 5*

**OPA's inspectors report few pleasure driving violators first day; search to continue.**

The first 24 hours of a Federal ban on automobile pleasure driving in Boston and 17 eastern Atlantic seaboard states, including the District of Columbia, produced conclusive evidence in reports of a vast corps of local, state, and Federal inspectors that the overwhelming majority of motorists will co-operate in the gasoline conservation drive.

Traffic-free shopping districts, empty parking places, falling theater attendance and strangely quiet social gathering centers was the composite picture drawn by cruising police patrols and touring Office of Price Administration inspectors in most metropolitan areas virtually deserted by all except motorists bent on business.

Last night, the first concerted test of the pleasure ban following its initiation at noon yesterday, inspectors focused upon intown shopping, sports areas and theater districts with only meager reports of violations. Tonight the inspection army will move to suburban outskirts where it will concentrate in most localities upon motorists using or parking on the open highways.

**No Wide Halting of Cars**

Contrary to general rumors in the New England area, there is no broad-scale halting of automobiles on the highways. The policy of the OPA is and will continue to be to interfere as little as possible with the traffic flow. Only in cases of obvious possibilities of violations are automobiles being halted and the drivers questioned, according to local OPA officials.

A force of 64 inspectors of the OPA was on duty this morning in Massachusetts, 15 of them in Boston on constant tour of social gathering centers usually heavily engaged on Saturdays. Elsewhere in the New England sector, communities handled the automobile checking along widely varied plans of action, ranging from putting motorists on their honor to obey the rules in Brookfield, Mass., to calling off a basketball game in Derry, N. H.

The Brookfield Ration Board stated: "We do not intend to carry on any snooping methods. OPA inspectors may check you outside this area but within town limits we suggest that you do not drive needlessly, bearing in mind that your neighbor is checking up on non-essential use of your automobile."

**Garden Attendance Drops**

In the downtown area, Boston theaters reported a normal attendance, but it was noted at the Boston Garden that a usual attendance of about 7,000 at a hockey game dropped to near 3,000. Few cars were in the surrounding parking spaces. At the Boston Arena the few cars in the parking lot were generally those of officials connected with the sports event in progress.

Theaters in suburban districts of Greater Boston reported a 50 per cent reduction in attendance due to transportation difficulties.

Inspectors found some violations of the pleasure driving ban by motorists claiming ignorance of the ban or getting in their last fling at driving on the chance that they would not be caught.

Associated Press

**Old Dobbin Scores Again**

**Upper: Ban on the use of gasoline for pleasure driving did not stop these theatergoers who are shown alighting in front of a New York playhouse from a horse-drawn cab. Lower: New York police record license of automobiles for study by Office of Price Administration officials.**

**Allied airmen sink 3 transports and down 38 planes in South Pacific battle.**

**By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor**

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

One column in the multi-pronged Russian drive toward Rostov, advancing due west from Stalingrad, is reported to have pushed beyond the town of Strakhov, putting it within 60 miles of the vital Hitlerian stronghold.

South of this extending arm, another Soviet column has taken the rail town of Zimovniki, 125 miles southwest of Stalingrad. Presumably this force intends to press along the railroad southwest to Salsk and Tikhoretsk and then wheel northwestward for a flanking attack on Rostov.

To the north, a third major Russian detail, sweeping southwestward across the Middle Don steppes, is said to be less than 100 miles from Rostov, although German resistance appears to be stiffening somewhat in this area.

London intimations that another full-scale Russian offensive is gathering strength in the Caucasus seem to be borne out, in part, at least, by news that Zolsky, 10 miles from the rail center of Georgievsk, has been captured. It is not clear as yet, however, how closely related this operation is to the grand plan of campaign against Rostov.

Meanwhile, the Russians have challenged the Nazis to tell the German people the truth about the serious reverses their armies have suffered in Southern Russia. But the effectiveness of this propaganda blow seems to have been tempered somewhat by a surprising statement in the Tribune, one of the most left-wing and pro-Russian of Britain's critical weeklies. In an analysis of Russian claims of matériel captured in the past six weeks the Tribune declares emphatically that "the Russian figures must be taken as impressionist rather than as the realist form of conveying information."

In the Southwest Pacific, American and Australian planes, striking at a 10-ship Japanese convoy off Northern New Guinea, are credited with sinking 3 transports, damaging a fourth, and shooting down 38 escort planes. Apparently, however, the enemy has succeeded in landing small reinforcements for their remaining New Guinea strongholds at Lae and Salamaua.

In North Africa, the United States Air Force has struck a heavy and damaging blow at the Axis supply port of Bizerte, and a Fighting French column, moving north from Lake Chad, has captured El Gatrun, 500 miles south of Tripoli.

Activities in the European theater are highlighted by the RAF's fourth attack this week on German war industries in the Ruhr. Complementing this aerial assault is a gratifying announcement from the British Admiralty that a convoy had arrived intact at a North Russian port after British destroyers had four times fought off a superior German naval force, including a pocket battleship, in the Arctic mists off Norway.

## Canada's Industrial Growth Raises Postwar Problems

**By Bruce Hutchison**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SOMEWHERE IN CANADA, Jan. 9—Recent surveys by the Canadian Government show the unsuspected size of Canada's new industries and, at the same time, the proportions of Canada's postwar readjustment problem.

Ninety per cent of the factories built during the war, for war purposes, can be converted to peacetime production, according to C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply.

But can a market be found for their product? The answer to that question is the key to Canada's economic and political future.

To understand the question and guess at the answer, it is necessary to put the figures of Canadian war production in their proper background. Briefly, the economic record of the war is this:

Canada, through its government, has invested about $1,000,000,000 in factories during the war. The war industries of all sorts recently reached a production rate of $2,500,000,000 a year, but this figure will rise to something like $3,500,000,000 during 1943.

**Eight Billion Income**

This, of course, has enormously increased the national income. While no final figure has been issued, the best estimates here place the national income for 1942 at $8,000,000,000, a figure which no one could have foreseen even a year ago. Its size is best realized when it is placed against the 1938 income of $4,155,000,000. At that time all manufacturing in Canada was not equal in volume to the present output of war factories alone.

For some time now Canadians have talked in rather general terms about the industrial revolution which has occurred in their country since the war began. Now it is clear that this expression is only a statement of plain fact. The industrial system and the whole economy of Canada have indeed been revolutionized.

The last three and a half years are seen now to be an era as distinct and as important as the several familiar eras of expansion which produced modern Canada. There was first the immigration of United Empire Loyalists from the newly formed United States. These people founded what is now Ontario. After the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States in 1854, Canada enjoyed a period of rapid expansion in its basic industries and raw production. Then in the early years of this century came the great wheat boom which opened the West and completely

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

## Umberto Restored by Fascists To Status of Crown Prince

**By Paul Cremona**

Onetime Rome correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and a ranking authority on Italian affairs

LONDON, Jan. 9—The Fascists have restored to Prince Umberto of Savoy the title of heir to the Italian throne.

In a talk to the Italian people recently Mario Appelius, Fascist radiocaster in chief appointed by Premier Benito Mussolini, describing a visit paid by Prince Umberto to the blitzed town of Turin, cradle of the Italian monarchy referred to him as "Principe Ereditario," or Crown Prince. No such words have been uttered by a representative of the Fascists for the past 15 years.

Although as the only son of King Victor Emmanuel, reigning sovereign of Italy, Prince Umberto was legitimate heir to his father, his position as heir apparent was never officially recognized by Mussolini. He was known merely and simply as the Prince of Piedmont. The future King of Italy was to be chosen by the Grand Council of Fascism; the Prince of Piedmont would not ascend the Italian throne without previous and formal approval of the supreme political body of Fascism.

The Fascist dictator had passed a law investing the Grand Council with the widest constitutional powers, including those connected with succession to the throne and prerogatives of the Crown. In order to emphasize the fact that Prince Umberto had no longer any legal right or claim to the throne, Mussolini ordered the

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

## Army Church Services Were Attended By 3,039,344 Soldiers in September

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Church attendance in the Army during September totaled 3,039,344, the War Department announced today.

Two hundred and thirty reports from outlying garrisons have not yet reached Washington, it was reported.

There were 65,090 services held, a large proportion of which were outdoors. On many occasions soldiers of units which manned gun positions in outlying areas were unable to attend church. When that happened a chaplain took the service to the soldiers.

Chaplains officiated at 3,342 marriages and baptized 598 infants. Hospital and guardhouse visits numbered 46,261. There were 176,803 Testaments and Bibles distributed. Chaplains heard 1,945 professions of religion, including adult baptism.

On military reservations, 3,637,988 consultations were conducted by Army chaplains on matters of pastoral nature.

Off the post, chaplains, as representatives of the religious community within the Army, often cooperated with civilian church groups. During September, chaplains took part in civil community activities on 15,426 occasions, in which 970,617 people took part.

### Russia:

**Taking of Zimovniki Reported by Soviet**

**The Soviet Army's newspaper Red Star said that several days of battle preceded the capture of Zimovniki on the railway that leads from that city through recaptured Kotelnikovski toward Salsk and Tikhoretsk.**

**The Germans had fortified the town and the railroad station strongly in an effort to check the Russian drive down the railroad, the Army journal reported, and as the Soviet troops were about to enter the besieged center the Ger-**

*Continued on Page 6, Column 3*

### The Christian Science Monitor Index

**Saturday, January 9, 1943**


| | |
|---|---|
| Art, Music and Theater | 12 |
| Boston and New England News | 2, 4, 5 |
| Chess | 15 |
| Daily Features Page | 17 |
| Editorials | 18 |
| Education Page | 9 |
| Financial Pages | 13, 14 |
| Radio Timetable | 4 |
| Sports Page | 15 |
| Theater Reviews and Timetables | 12 |
| The Home Forum | 10 |
| "All things are become new" (With French Translation) | |
| Women's Club Activities | 4 |

**Advertising**

| | |
|---|---|
| Amusement (grouped) | 12 |
| Classified | 14-15 |
| Restaurant (grouped) | 15 |
| School (grouped) | 9 |

**Weekly Magazine Section**

| | |
|---|---|
| With Major General Patton Riding Ahead | 2 |
| The Postwar World: A Greek View | 3 |
| The Forest Giant Goes to War | 4-5 |
| "The Navy Sure Is Loaded With Talent" | 6 |
| The Legal Five and Ten | 7 |
| Radio Behind the Barn Door | 8-9 |
| Books and Features | 10-16 |


### Weather Predictions

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

**Dimout Hours**

Dimout begins Saturday at 5:59 p. m.: ends Sunday at 7:43 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 6:00 p. m.: ends Monday at 7:43 a. m.
Dimout begins Monday at 6:01 p. m.: ends Tuesday at 7:42 a. m.

## *Prices and Your Purse: 'V' Specials*

**By Mary Hornaday**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, Jan. 9

Dates to remember during the week:

From now until Jan. 16—Citrus fruit—oranges, grapefruit and tangerines—are a Victory special. (Prices good and supplies plentiful.

Jan. 15—If you do not have War Ration Book No. 1, apply to your local rationing board before this date.

Don't delay until the deadline (Jan 31) to get your tires inspected, unless you like to stand in line

**'Reasonable' Stock**

Housewives: Don't think you have to use up every can of food in your house in order not to be penalized when you get your point ration book. A "reasonable" stock of cans will be allowed, but OPA hasn't defined "reasonable" yet.

**Refugee Clothing**

If clothing rationing comes in the near future, it will be because the Treasury is buying up large quantities of underwear, skirts, blouses, work clothes, hosiery and sweaters, for civilian refugees overseas. All of the goods are cotton with the exception of a 50 per cent wool content in the sweaters.

**ODT Says 'Thanks'**

ODT says "Thank you" to women shoppers for carrying packages before Christmas and suggests they follow these instructions the year round:

Prepare a shopping list in advance. Buy only what you need. Take along a shopping bag or basket to carry packages.

Travel between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Purchase light articles first; heavier ones later in the shopping day.

Purchase all articles that must be delivered on the same shopping day.

**Tire Respect**

Motorists—outside of the 17 Eastern states—still aren't treating their tires with enough respect. Rubber is still being consumed at the rate of more than 6,000 miles a year, when the Baruch report said the average should be 5,000 at the most.

**Battery O. K.?**

Expecting more than a normal number of batteries to run down because of driving restrictions, WPB has ordered battery makers to produce the same number they sold during 1941.

**Less Ice Cream**

Ice cream production was cut by 10 per cent again this week. The ice cream you can buy will have only 50 per cent of the richness it had in October.

Motive is to relieve the butter shortage.

**Whipped Cream**

If you must have whipped cream, C. J. Babcock, milk specialist of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, suggests using the top cream off a regular bottle of milk, letting it stand 48 hours and whipping it in a temperature not more than 40 degrees Fahrenheit, in a bowl packed in ice, if possible.

**Coal Picture**

The coal supply picture brightens. Though it took a 50 cents per ton increase in anthracite prices to do it, coal miners are about to go on a 42-hour week instead of the present 35. Harold L. Ickes ordered the 42-hour week three months ago in order to insure adequate supplies next winter, but had no authority to enforce his order.

**Plenty of Soft Coal**

Possible scarcity of hard coal is not a valid reason for New England fuel oil users to delay in switching to coal, says Petroleum Administrator Ickes. There's plenty of soft coal, he says. He doesn't pay any attention at all to housewives' protests that soft coal is dirty. Better be dirty than deprive your unconvertible neighbors of heat.

**Gingerbread Back**

Gingerbread is back on the menu again, but not cinnamon toast. Improvement in imports has permitted WPB to increase the supply of cloves and ginger, but cinnamon has grown even more scarce. Cloves come chiefly from Zanzibar and Madagascar; ginger from Jamaica, China and British West Africa. Cinnamon came from Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies, now cut off.

**Coupons for Baby**

Because a lot of babies are fed out of cans, the baby of the family will get his canned food ration coupons just like everybody else.

But if a mother is smart, she can use a little elbow grease straining and chopping the baby's food herself and use the baby's ration coupon for anything she likes in the canned food line. Canned milk is not to be rationed at present.

# Farming in New England Seen Facing a Revival

By John Bond
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

New England farmers face an era of recognition and prosperity not thought of a generation ago but they must lift themselves by their own bootstraps, so to speak, to achieve it.

That's the considered opinion of Jesse H. Buffum, well-known agricultural authority whose radio voice is heard by thousands of Yankee farmers on an early morning program known as the "Farmer's Almanac of the Air."

"Buff," who is as Yankee as a cracker barrel, has confidence that the country's basic industry will come into its own in New England but only if farmers will face facts which will shape their whole future.

"Lack of realism, and failure to deal vigorously with obvious needs, has been the chief fault with local farming in the past," Mr. Buffum told this reporter in an interview.

"The old saying that you cannot lift yourself by your own bootstraps has got to be disproven," the farm expert said. "New England farmers must realize that they and they alone can shape the region's agricultural future. It is a thing in their own—not Federal—hands."

Admitting that some of the farmers' problems originate in the war emergency, Mr. Buffum said that most of them are age old and traditional. "All of them should find self-cure," he declared. "The Yankee farmer must not look for, or allow, governmental solution."

The present critical transportation problem could redound to the advantage of the New England farmer, Mr. Buffum believes.

**Grow Every Possible Crop**

"New England should start growing with a will every possible crop—sufficient for its own needs—that is now in part shipped in from distant production points. There is hardly a single food product that we consume that is produced sufficiently here. Remedy this, it would be a boon to farming as well as to the national transportation problem."

Crop planning, Mr. Buffum believes, is an essential if New England farming is to prosper. At present, he said, planting is a hit or miss affair.

"An agricultaral council, which would sit down at season's end and plan for the next season could set up a form of control whose benefits would extend far beyond New England," Mr. Buffum asserted. "Crops most needed should be most planted," he said.

One of the things the council could take account of would be the region's practical agricultural resources," he continued. "Once fertile pastures are fast being overrun by natural growth. These uncounted acres could feed sheep and beef cattle. If beef cattle for New England must still be frowned upon these acres could support replacement stock for dwindling dairy herds."

**Get Business Manager**

Part of the New England farm problem can be traced to lack of good management, Mr. Buffum said. He visualized the day when the larger farms will employ a good business manager—hired not so much for his farming knowledge as for his business and industrial experience.

"What you produce you've got to sell and the marketing end is the tricky part of farming," he declared. "Buying, too, is a shrewd businessman's 'game' and few farmers are on to the wrinkles."

Large scale "factory farming" was seen by Mr. Buffum as setting the pattern for all farming if it is to survive as a major New England industry. These large farms, many of them engaged in market gardening, are setting a pace in precise, factory-method crop production which may soon drive the little fellows out of business if they fail to come up to it, Jesse Buffum believes.

Mr. Buffum would see farming develop an apprentice system such as has long been successful in industry. He visualized farm youths moving up the scale through the grades of apprentice, trained farmer, skilled farmer, and finally boss farmer with accompanying higher wages.

As to the matter of supplying the farm labor needed, Mr. Buffum would again resort to a central bureau which would take over the entire vexing problem dealing with housing, personal well-being of persons engaged in farm work, and possibly even the arbitrating of employer-employee difficulties.

This, he said, would do much to nullify the threatened invasion of New England farm ranks by labor organizations.


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## *500 Boys Take Oath to Serve*

By a Staff Photographer

**Governor Saltonstall Receives Youngsters in Hall of Flags**

Five hundred Greater Boston boys, members of Boys' Clubs of America, Area Council No. 1, took part in impressive Victory Volunteer induction ceremonies in the Hall of Flags at the State House yesterday afternoon, where the oath was administered by Leo H. Leary, Justice of the Municipal Court, South Boston. The Victory Volunteers will be enlisted in such preparedness and service projects as first aid, model airplane construction, sale of Victory Stamps, waste paper and metal salvage, and to serve as messengers and junior air-raid wardens, airplane spotters, and farmers' aids. The boys were addressed briefly by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Maj. Gen. Sherman L. Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command. The ceremony was sponsored by the Greater Boston United War Fund, with two of its 235 Community Fund agencies, the Boys' Clubs of Boston and the Arlington Boys' Club, participating.

# Cut in Liquor Hours Put Up To the Public

*Continued from Page 1*

and beyond should help to shoulder this war burden."

However, the Chairman of the License Board warned that the public need not expect any action from the Boston authorities without the expression of a strong public demand.

"Public sentiment must express itself," Miss Driscoll said, "and moral support must be given on these matters. As in everything else, public sentiment will control these situations when expressed vigorously and consistently."

**Permits for 1,469 Places**

The Board which Miss Driscoll heads has just finished licensing 1,469 places for the sale of liquor in Boston in 1943. The revenue expected when the list is complete is $1,466,725. Only 14 or 15 more licenses remain to be granted. The total will probably run some 35 short of last year, when 1,521 licenses were issued. The missing ones are mostly small sellers of beer and wine.

Among the few renewals refused was one for Cocoanut Grove, scene of the recent disaster, Miss Driscoll said. This night club had a seven-day restaurant license entitling it to sell every kind of liquor. Refusal of the liquor license, observers commented, means that Cocoanut Grave cannot reopen as it was, even if its proprietors wanted to.

Liquor is sold under restaurant licenses in more places in Boston than at any other kind of establishment.

The License Board has just granted 643 licenses for alcoholic beverages to restaurants. Of these 374 were for seven-day-sale covering all types of liquor from whisky to beer and wine. This was the sort of license Cocoanut Grove had. Five restaurants with liquor licenses stay open until 3 a. m. The law however limits liquor sale to 1 a. m.

Additional restaurants to the number of 101 are licensed for six-day sale of all liquors, 66 more for seven-day sale of beer and wine, 14 for six-day sale of beer and wine, 61 for seven-day sale of beer alone, and 27 others for six-day sale of beer.

**352 Package Stores**

Next to the restaurants, the largest number of liquor licenses was taken out by package stores. There are today 352 of these—300 selling all liquors, 24 beer and wine, and 28 beer. The package stores sell only in bottles or containers, and by law cannot permit drinking on the premises. Their hours are fixed by statute from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Some of the package licenses are used by provision stores and meat markets which sell liquor as a sideline.

Taverns come third with 277. These are the modern equivalent of the old barroom. The law limits them strictly to men. No women patrons or entertainers are allowed. Liquor is sold to be drunk on the premises. If food is sold, it is generally incidental and handled as a convenience to patrons. Taverns are licensed to handle all liquors. The legal hours are 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

The hotel licenses in Boston number 33. These are for all liquors. Hotels pay the biggest liquor license fee. It costs them $2,000. The seven day all-liquor restaurant pays $1,400 and the six day all-liquor restaurant $1,157. Taverns pay $750, and the package stores, which sell all liquors, $1,200.

Forty-two clubs where no individual makes a profit from the sale of liquor but the profit goes into the club treasury, have bought licenses this year: 36 for all liquors, four for beer and wine, and two for beer only.

# Great U. S. Output Reassures Romulo About Philippines

Manila is home to Col. Carlos P. Romulo, an aide to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and in his speaking tour of New England this week end he is telling everyone that he knows he's going home under American colors in the not too distant future.

"What I've seen of American war plants and shipyards," he declared in an interview, "convinces me that the Philippine Islands are going to be freed. Just when, I can't say. But it won't be too long."

His conviction is just half his story, the Colonel hastens to add.

"The other half is the growing conviction among residents of the States that Bataan is 'part' of them, and that it must and will be revenged. They know that if freedom died in Bataan, freedom died in part of the United States. They are out to set matters straight."

Since his arrival on the mainland in July by way of Australia, Colonel Romulo has successfully completed a mission for his chief, for which he won the eagle wings of a full colonelcy, and has written "I Saw the Fall of the Philippines," which is in its second edition after six days. He has toured many states, inspecting war production and lecturing on subjects pertinent to the Philippines.

"After seeing the unprecedented conversion of American industry," he observed, over breakfast at the Copley-Plaza, "it is difficult to see how any Japanese agent could have so misread the sleeping potential of America. It's beyond me how anyone could conclude that America could be permanently beaten." He says he has found the continued resistance of Philippine troops in many parts of the Islands is too little appreciated.

"They are our soldiers who have refused to surrender," he explains. "They are not guerrillas, in the usual sense of the word. People like to use that glamorous word to describe their resistance, but everyone should realize the vast difference between our fighters and mere guerrillas. If captured, guerrillas can be shot without trial, while captured soldiers are supposed to receive honorable treatment."

His praise of the global strategy and execution of the United Nations' High Command, he is too modest to say, gains added weight from his own background as one perhaps "prejudiced" in favor of more emphasis on the South Pacific front. Also, his background as a publisher of newspapers in the Islands and the winner of a Pulitzer Prize in 1941 might have made him one of those "typewriter strategists" who have criticized the High Command.

The Colonel particularly praised the American victory at Midway, as indicating that the High Command refused to divert too much strength to combat the Aleutian blow by the Japanese.

Invited to comment on postwar development of democracy among many races in his home islands, Colonel Romulo declined on discretionary grounds as an Army officer.

However, he did say that part of his job in the Bataan campaign was to monitor Japanese radiocasts from captured Manila.

"The announcers said they were, and they sounded like, American-born Japanese, who attempted to arouse animosity by saying white Americans were the most racial of all people," said the Colonel, implying that those who can claim American citizenship by birth pose quite a problem of assimilation.

After lecturing several times here and in Vermont over the week end, the Colonel intended to return to New York tomorrow. In parting, he related an experience which he says is the basis of his optimism and his enthusiasm for traveling around the nation:

"When I landed last July, I immediately felt that the nation was complacent. Then when I saw these mammoth war plants and shipyards I realized that it is only the cities which 'look' complacent, because their outside appearance isn't changed too much. But when a person sees new factory after factory, then he learns that the nation is at war and is well on the road to victory."

## *Far From Kitchen Experiments*

**Bay State Woman Chemist**

Today women are showing an increasing interest in chemistry and physics, long held to be "masculine" interests. Mary K. Daylor of Fall River, shown here experimenting with a potassium chloride solution, is one of a growing number of women students at Massa chusetts State College, in Amherst, taking courses in chemistry to prepare for more effective participation in the war effort. Total enrollment in chemistry courses at M. S. C. is now 923 as compared with 876 in 1942 and 772 in 1941.

# Major Lane Will Direct Women's Corps

Naming of Maj. John J. Lane, of Middleboro, as co-ordinator of operations of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps is today construed by informed opinion as placing the women's group more closely under the Civilian Defense organizations. Later, possibly, according to opinion, the Corps may become an auxiliary of the State Guard.

Major Lane yesterday was appointed director and co-ordinator of the Corps in an order by J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Mr. Farley made this announcement:

"Maj. John J. Lane is appointed as of this date assistant to the executive director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. His duties as such will be to act as the representative of the executive director, directing and co-ordinating the policies and operations of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps."

The M. W. D. C., commanded by Col. Natalie Hays Hammond, of Gloucester, was organized in 1941 as an outgrowth of a local women's civic patrol formed by Miss Hammond in her home town in July, 1940. Colonel Hammond is reported to have used her own funds to recruit and equip the State-wide women's corps. The membership of the corps is estimated at about 6,000.

Since the State recently took an interest in the women's defense corps it made an expenditure of $75,000 for 45 patrol cars which are now in process of delivery. These cars are to be used primarily for convoy work, an activity of the corps which Major Lane has praised highly.

Colonel Hammond issued the following prepared statement in Gloucester, upon receiving word of Major Lane's appointment:

"I am very much pleased and delighted by Major Lane's appointment. He has always been most co-operative and has worked with us before. I admire and respect him, and we are looking forward to working with him."

Major Lane, who is battalion commander for Region 6 of the State Guard, in Plymouth, recently made a survey of the M. W. D. C. and reorganized it on a brigade basis similar to the Guard.

He is head of the protective division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, with which he has been associated since June, 1940. Major Lane's duties have included the organizing of report centers throughout the State and the training of personnel for them.

# January Trials In 'Grove' Case Appear Unlikely

Possibilities of trial in January of the 10 defendants indicted in the Cocoanut Grove night club disaster dimmed yesterday with reports that prosecuting officials would be unavailable.

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell told Judge Frank T. Donahue in Suffolk Superior Court that Asistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, Mr. Bushnell's trial assistant, would be engaged in a capital case in January.

Disclosure of the delay came when Judge Donahue denied a motion of Building Commissioner James B. Mooney that the indictment against him be quashed because of technicalities. Chief of these claims by Mr. Mooney was the one that he is not charged with an indictable crime.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

COOL | COLD | SNOW | RAIN

**Boston and Vicinity:** Little change in temperature today; moderate winds.

**Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut:** Little change in temperature today.

**Eastport to Block Island:** No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 2:15 p. m.; height 11.4 feet.
Sunday, 2:51 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Sunday, 3:09 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Monday, 3:45 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.

## Events Around Greater Boston

**Sunday**

A recital will be given by Joana and Louise Leschin, pianists, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Open free to the public.

A film, "Morocco and the Canary Islands" will be shown with an accompanying film, "Cities of North Africa" at the Museum of Natural History at 3 p. m. Open free to the public.

Gallery talks on "Egyptian Art" and "Historic Boston" will be given by Mrs. Mary P. Sayward and Mrs. D. Barrett Tanner, respectively, for children in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. A film, "Arts and Crafts of Mexico" will also be shown at 3 p. m. Both are open free to the public.

A Victory Concert with Jean Bedetti, cellist, Felix Fox, pianist, and Leo Litwin accompanist, will be given for servicemen and their friends at the Museum of Fine Arts at 4 p. m.

A talk on "The Strategy of Victory" will be given by Prof. Frederick L. Schuman at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. An organ recital will be given by Willem Frank at 7:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 12**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4**


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# Army Emergency Relief Meets Soldier Money Call

"Every dependent of every soldier need never be financially embarrassed for any legitimate need," declared Maj. Francis W. Cronan today in renewing a drive as Army Emergency Relief Officer for the First Service Command.

"We want every dependent to call upon us if they ever find themselves short of money in a legitimate emergency," he said in explaining how the Army has set up a counter-barrage against any red tape of an expanding Army which may be delaying a soldier's financial contribution to his family.

"Several months may elapse before a soldier's authorized allotment begins to be received by his dependents," the Major said, "and we want to make sure that no financial hardship is suffered in the meantime. The Army's slogan is that it 'takes care of its own,' so that no soldier at the front is preoccupied with unnecessary problems at home."

Another major source of need is that of dependents who may be receiving allotments on schedule but who may have an unexpected need arise, requiring institutional care. In these cases, the Army offers its own facilities such as hospitals, or gives a cash grant or permits a loan without interest.

Interest is never charged, Major Cronan stresses, and many cash grants often are repaid as loans.

With the Army expanding and with more men going overseas, emergencies are expected to increase, and the Army, ready for such increases, wants the public to know that the Army stands ready to care for its own, he said.

The special branch of the Army was authorized early in 1942 under congressional legislation, and is carrying on the work pioneered by the Army Relief Society, which has been suspended for the duration. The Society had been organized for the "professional" army alone.

**Works Closely With Red Cross**

The A. E. R. works closely with the American Red Cross, which is the only charitable organization A. E. R. affiliates with, Major Cronan pointed out.

Any dependent desiring aid, he said, should get in touch with the nearest Army post or Red Cross Chapter. Most posts today have an A. E. R. officer heading a "station" unit. It serves under the "branch" office, with a branch in each of the nation's nine Service Commands.

In Major Cronan's office at F. S. C. headquarters, two Red Cross workers, two civilian secretaries, and a captain as aide, make up his staff, which receives co-operation from other Army offices whenever needed.

Normally, a request for aid is investigated by a Red Cross worker.

All officers, nurses, and enlisted men in the Army are eligible for loans without interest; those of commissioned rank sign for the money, while enlisted men are given grants or loans usually on recommendation of an immediate officer.

Enlisted men have been given grants and loans to make hurry trips home in case of extreme need.

Families who have accompanied men to temporary stations and then have been left near-stranded when their soldier goes overseas are helped financially, even though the families have been less wise than loving in encouraging such a situation, the Major pointed out. Allotments are sometimes delayed by changes of address, but the families must eat and keep warm in the meantime, says the Major.

In one recent case, $400 was granted to relieve the financial pressure on a mother of twins.

A. E. R. gets all its funds for relief from contributions, nothing from public funds except indirectly through the pay and accommodations to Army personnel in administration, Major Cronan explained.

Sports events and motion picture benefits have so far been the chief sources of funds, gate receipts often being shared with Navy Relief, which operates similarly, it was pointed out.

So much money has been received that no cases have gone begging, he disclosed. No chiselers have been reported, due to investigations beforehand by experienced Red Cross workers.

**Aids Before Gratuity Comes**

The Major expressed his belief that Army families as a whole were above the level of "relief chiselers." Army families, he says, "look with such honor on their debts that they are reluctant sometimes to come forward for help. We wish they would not regard our help as any degrading charity."

A. E. R. has been set up especially to aid in the interval before a family receives the gratuity provided for every soldier fatality. A sum equal to six months of base pay is forwarded by the War Department, but sometimes there is "considerable delay," the Major explained, "so we try to do everything we can to help in the meantime."

In addition, many soldiers take out insurance at low rates, and benefits from this source also are often delayed.

A. E. R. does not displace other welfare agencies. Major Cronan said, "but provides a service other agencies cannot give. This has been found especially true where families have not lived at new addresses long enough to build up residence requirement for public relief."

All A. E. R. loans and grants are above and beyond the mandatory payments which the Army makes under the dependent's law providing monthly allowances for dependents of soldiers of the lowest grades up to and including plain sergeants, he emphasized.

This law provides that a private, for instance, out of his $50 pay gives $22 to his immediate family, which is added to a Government contribution to make a total of $50 for a wife or divorced wife to whom alimony is being paid; $62 for a wife and one child, plus $10 for each additional child; $42 for no wife but one child, plus $10 for each additional child. These dependents are known as "Class A."

"Class B" dependents cover parents, sisters and brothers to the half blood, and grandchildren. A soldier with both A and B dependents increases his total outlay to $27, with the Government supplying enough to make a total of $37 for one parent, $47 for two parents; $42 for one parent and one sister, brother or grandchild; $47 for one parent and two sisters, brothers or grandchildren; and similar amounts in proportions for other combinations.

Dependent children or grandchildren must be under 18 or incapable of self-support.


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# U. S. Public Through Radio Learns to Weigh Peace Plans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—The great American habit of listening to the radio will help to shape postwar peace plans. For, through the channel of the radio the public is already being encouraged to think of a postwar world; and when victory comes will be informed of the important issues at stake in shaping the peace, it was predicted at the sixth annual School Broadcast Conference held here this week.

School and radio officials from all parts of the United States attended the meeting to discuss the part of radio in the immediate war effort and to make plans for its use and influence in educating and informing the public after the war. In pointing out that one of the greatest differences betwen this war and the last is the use of the radio, Lyman Bryson, director of education Columbia Broadcasting System, and a member of the Office of War Information, said that the American public had made an estimated increase of 40 per cent in its ability to formulate a judgment on important issues. "Had the viewpoints of President Wilson and those of his opponents been presented via the radio to the American citizens, the outcome of the World War I postwar organization might have been different."

Mr. Bryson said that debates and discussions of the real issues concerning the peace that is to come are already being planned, that radio will keep the people from sinking back into lethargy, and that radio will help to rid the world of the uncertainty which was responsible for the present debacle. He reported that actual postwar preparations in planning of radio programs began before Pearl Harbor and that considerable time and effort is now being spent in research and gathering of opinions, plans, and programs on postwar organization and policies. Some of these are already appearing on forum programs and in discussion groups.

Practically all schools which use the radio in their regular class work reported that they are now concentrating on the war effort. This is particularly true in the case of the in-school programs, that is, those directed and produced by the educators themselves. In the Chicago public schools, the entire program of the radio department of the Board of Education is directed to the war effort. This even includes the series of broadcasts on literature which uses stories of industries, stories of the armed forces, books about neighboring countries, and stories based on the American heritage. The social studies series include broadcasts which dramatize incidents from American history and stories about immigrants who have made important contributions to America. "Your Job in Review" for the high schools centers around specific jobs or industries important to the war effort, such as chemistry, machine production, and aircraft construction and "The Science Reporter" for the seventh and eighth grades has had special programs on rubber, sugar, efficient home heating, and navigation.

Adult education programs also take cognizance of the war. This is particularly true in those programs which emanate from the state universities. The University of Illinois radio station has a program on war problems and backgrounds, the University of Iowa on "Vocations for Victory," and the Wisconsin School of the Air a program entitled "Following Congress" which dramatizes specific high lights each week, selecting specific topics for discussion. This station also has a political education program which gives the voters a chance to hear pro and con arguments in the political campaigns for state contests.

A Seattle, Wash., station received a special citation for its educational work through a program "Pledge of Allegiance" which goes to 100,000 industrial workers and a "Youth Looks at Tomorrow" series which points out what can be done now to further the war effort and what is to be done after the war is over. Robert B. Hudson, Director of the Rocky Mountain Radio Council, in Denver, Colo., received the annual award of merit for the adult education work he has done through 27 colleges and universities and educational agencies in Colorado and Wyoming.

# Early Hearing Is Sought In AP Antitrust Case

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle today filed a petition in federal court here asking that the government's antitrust action against the Associated Press be expedited and heard by a court consisting of at least one circuit court of appeals judge and two other federal judges.

The usual procedure is for a single Federal Judge to hear such cases.

Asserting that the case was of "general public importance," the Attorney General asked that it "be asigned for hearing at the earliest practical date and in every way expedited.

The Government suit charging monopoly was filed in Federal District Court here last Aug. 28, and asked the court to order the Associated Press, world's largest news gathering organization, to open its membership rolls to any newspaper willing to pay its proportionate share of the cost of gathering news.

The Associated Press filed an answer on Oct. 27, denying the monopoly charge and asserting that "a free press requires that newspapers shall be free to collect and distribute news . . . and that they shall be free to choose their associates in so doing."

The Associated Press serves its members on a non-profit, co-operative basis.

Mr. Biddle's petition today asked the Clerk of the Federal Court to "immediately furnish a copy to the Senior Circuit Judge (or in his absence, the Presiding Circuit Judge of the Second Circuit) to the end that three judges, of whom at least one shall be a Circuit Judge, be designated to hear and determine said case."

Judge Learned Hand is the Senior Sircuit Judge in this district.

Irving Glickfield, a special assistant who represented the Attorney General, said that usually the two other judges of an expediting court were drawn from the list of Federal Judges in the district in which the action was filed. He added that certificates to expedite such cases were issued only "in matters of significance and utmost importance."


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# *Cartoons in the News of the Week*

Goldberg, New York Sun

**Off to the Front**

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

**Feet of Clay**

# North Carolina's Assembly Pledged to a Short Session

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—The 1943 session of the North Carolina General Assembly, which convened in the 103-year-old State House in Raleigh Jan. 6, faces many new problems. At the outset, however, members have agreed to make the session as short as possible. There will be no long week-end recesses such as have marked previous sessions, and committees will get down to the business of considering necessary legislation as early as possible. John Kerr Jr., of Warrenton, son of the member of the lower house of Congress from the State's second district, was named speaker without opposition.

This first wartime session since 1917 is expected to grant emergency powers to the Governor, and a move will be launched to give increases in pay to State employees, including 25,000 school teachers, for the duration, in order that they may meet the rising cost of living and higher taxes imposed as the result of the war.

As the Legislature meets, North Carolina finds itself with a surplus that is expected to reach $31,000,000 by the end of the present fiscal year next June. Gov. J. M. Broughton has announced that he favors a plan to set aside $20,000,000 of this amount to meet postwar needs. State revenues recently have held up beyond expectations.

North Carolina merchants have announced that they will launch a movement to have the 3 per cent State sales tax repealed, and educators will urge the extension of the State-supported public school term from eight to nine months. When North Carolina took the forward step of taking on the expense of the public schools' operation without local taxation, the experiment began with a seven-months' term. This, after a try-out of several years, was extended to eight months. In the meantime, a number of school districts have voted supplements, which they are allowed to do under the law, providing for nine-months. Many feel that the time now has come for the State to support a term of that length.

An effort undoubtedly will be made during the present session to provide for Statewide referendum on the question of prohibition, which, in the past, has been denied. Prohibition advocates are convinced that such a referendum would result in the closing of liquor stores in the 20-odd counties where they now exist under a local option system whereby the counties themselves operate the stores and utilize the revenue therefrom. Since the beginning of the war sales have risen at a phenomenal rate, and recently a rationing system was put into effect, in an effort to control "control." The fact that wets, during previous legislative sessions, have blocked moves for statewide referenda indicates a belief on their part that, once the people are given the privilege of voting on the issue, liquor once more will be outlawed throughout the State, as it always has been in such tests.

# Selective Service Widens Essential Job Lists

WASHINGTON Jan. 9 (AP)—The Selective Service Bureau today listed for the guidance of local boards 34 essential occupations in repair and hand trade services, including automobile mechanics and electricians. Registrants with these occupations may be deferred as necessary men.

The Bureau also listed 30 essential occupations in health and welfare services and 15 technical, scientific and management services.

It was emphasized that the listings merely serve as a guide to local boards and are not "blanket deferments" of men engaged in the occupations. Local boards must determine that an individual registrant is a necessary man before granting him an occupational deferment.

In its announcement to local boards the Bureau said that the War Manpower Commission had certified that repair and hand trade services were essential to the support of the war effort. This activity was interpreted by the Bureau as covering "repair of vehicles, such as bicycles, motorcycles, autos, busses, trucks, tires, typewriters and business machines; elevators, radios, refrigerators, clocks, harnesses, tools, stoves, pneumatic tube systems, laundry power equipment, scientific, commercial and industrial weighing machines, farm equipment and other industrial and scientific equipment; blacksmithing; armature rewinding; locksmithing; repair of roofing, electric, gas, and plumbing installations in domestic commercial and industrial buildings.

Health and welfare services listed as essential to the support of the war effort included offices of physicians, surgeons, dentists, oculists, osteopaths, Mortuary services, pediarists and veterinarians; medical and dental laboratories, hospitals, nursing services; institutional care; auxiliary civilian welfare services to the armed forces; welfare services to war workers and their families."

Technical, scientific and management services included "the supplying of technical, scientific, and management services to establishments engaged in war production; union management negotiation services; and the publication of technical and scientific books and journals."

# Jury System Urged On Selective Basis

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—A selective service system for jurors, designed to obtain citizens of intelligence and character to hear cases, was advocated Jan. 7 by Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis of Kansas City.

"How can intelligent and urgent jurors be obtained?" he wrote in the American Bar Association Journal. "Can it be done by a machine? Shall we put the names of all the voters on a paper ribbon and run it through a contrivance which marks every twentieth name? Shall we strike off the conspicuously unfit and choose by lot out of the survivors the jury panels? That is one system—the every man is fit system.

"The other system well may be called the selective system. . . . The jury commissioner and the clerk, whom the judges have named for their high qualities, ascertain by inquiry . . . what citizens in the several communities are reputed to be men of intelligence and character. So they gather perhaps 1,000 names. These make up the master panel. No other system possibly can secure jurors of highest quality."

# Renaissance in Church Expansion Seen by Presbyterian Council Head

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 9—A renaissance in church expansion, based largely on increased financial opportunities afforded churches due to war conditions, was predicted here Jan. 6 by the Rev. Dr. Alva Vest King, Director of the Every Member Canvass of the General Council of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

The prediction was made to nearly 75 leaders of the church, which numbers more than 10,000,000 persons among its followers in this country, at the closing session of a three-day conference on church affairs.

Dr. King said his prediction was based on the assumption that church workers will take advantage of their opportunities to attract a proportionate share of the nation's present annual income surplus of over $15,000,000,000, remaining after payment of all war and regular taxes.

"The basis of giving is and always will be interest and devotion," Dr. King declared. "Both are manifest today in a growing wistfulness of world people and a war-emphasized desire for a better way of life. A study of our enlisted forces reveals there is now an eagerness for spiritual reality. Our youth is turning from the bankruptcy of human sufficiency."

The Rev. Clayton T. Griswold, Youth Secretary of the General Council, saw the world's youth rallying to "the fellowship of believers" because of war conditions.

"It is clearly the duty and opportunity of the church to maintain and increase its contacts with its young members now in war service," he declared.

# *Wartime Consideration for Young Girls: 'Blue Birds' to Take Seven-Year-Olds*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The "draft" age for Camp Fire Girls has been lowered so as to include seven-year-olds in order to reach a greater number of children during wartime, according to a decision by Camp Fire executives from Maine, Massachusetts Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York voted at a two-day biennial conference which closed at the Grammercy Park Hotel here Jan. 7.

The lower age group is known as Blue Birds and have, since established in 1917, included eight and nine-year-olds. Recommendation that opportunity be given to even younger girls who want to participate in Camp Fire activities came from Dr. Bernice Baxter of Oakland, Calif.

"Girls of seven to ten need the guidance of poised and balanced adults," she said. "So many of the fathers and mothers are now employed that children are left to their own devices during the daylight hours."

The urgency of providing women leaders for girls at a time when former Camp Fire leaders are being drawn into war jobs or away from their accustomed area was stressed by speakers at the conference. Particularly in the light of reports of growing juvenile delinquency do the younger girls need leadership, according to Dr. Alice Keliher, of New York University, who is head of child care for the Civilian Defense Volunteer Organization of Greater New York.

"I think that a boy injured in North Africa is a great tragedy and I think a girl injured emotionally under the critical circumstances of today is a great tragedy. . . . I think they are equal in tragic value," she declared. "I am saying this because I feel that by your work with this adolescent problem you are doing a service equal to any service in the nation and of equal value to the war effort."

A woman who assumes leadership of 20 Camp Fire Girls "multiplies her own hands by 20 in war work," it was pointed out by Miss Martha F. Allen, Assistant National Executive.

Plans for summer camping have been changed because of transportation conditions except where camps are located within walking distance of railroad stations, it was decided. Girls will serve as farm aids where there are facilities for them to reach outlying farms.

# Many Slovakia Papers Ordered to Quit

LONDON, Jan. 9 (ONA)—One hundred and nine periodicals in Slovakia it is reported, have been ordered to cease publication, and the size of newspapers has been cut to four pages for week days and eight on Sunday.

Bratislava reports said the measure had been taken to save paper and manpower. Several religious papers and a business daily were suspended.

# Ousted War Worker On Hunger Strike

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Guy A. Anthony, an aircraft worker held on a federal grand jury indictment charging draft evasion, entered the tenth day of a hunger strike Jan 9.

Mr. Anthony declared his refusal to report for induction in the Army and his self-imposed fast were in protest against a wage agreement at the North American aviation plant which led to his dismissal when he quit paying dues as a member of the United Auto Workers.

Mr. Anthony made no complaint about the wage scale, but said he could not follow union leadership. He quit paying dues despite a federal order which he claimed provided that North American workers in his craft had to remain union workers.


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# Rios Praised and Criticized In Chile's Status With Axis

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SANTIAGO, Chile—While the United States and its Allies await with growing interest the Chilean decision on rupture of diplomatic relations with the Axis there has been criticism at home of the way President Rios explained the national position to the outside world.

Many Chileans feel that, in showing his hand, President Rios might have been more elastic in his conception of sovereignty and dignity in questions of national defense. There was some exception to this passage:

"In the case of foreign attack we alone must defend ourselves because our people are jealous of their national sovereignty and dignity to the point of exaggeration, and will never permit foreign forces, friendly as they may be, to occupy the slightest part of our territory, even under the pretext of defending us against an outside enemy."

Some of his fellow citizens and other South Americans have congratulated Señor Rios on having been honest, though others say he was somewhat inconsistent, in flatly declaring that his country cannot protect its own independence against Axis aggression, yet would not permit any outside aid.

Still others—and they are more numerous—point out that France and other democratic nations, at times, have admitted friendly foreign troops on their soil, while Britan today is literally swarming with Allied troops which were landed, in the first place, for assistance in defense but are now being prepared for offensive operations.

President Rios virtually shuns foreign alliances for defense but ignores the pacts between other powers of far greater standing. One newspaper already has put the query as to whether Britain considered its sovereignty and dignity affected by lining up militarily with Russia.

**Fears of Invasion**

Events, of course, have marched sufficiently to encourage the belief that rupture with the Axis is imminent. The Chilean executive appears to have been assiduously preparing national opinion for the move. But the financial implications of a break worry the government almost as much as the possible physical consequences—for, strange as it may seem, the recent American naval victories have not greatly reduced Chilean fears of Japanese invaders or marauders.

Señor Rios has asserted that a breach of diplomatic relationships with the Axis would involve the taking of defense measures "with the consequent expenditure of millions of pesos, which we do not have today."

That may have been an indirect invitation for assistance. In any case, the financing and supply of additional coastal defenses was one of the leading questions put to the State Department when Raul Morales, Chilean Minister of Interior and the President's personal representative, visited Washington.

The real importance of the last presidential statement here was that it let the world know just where Chile stands in relation to the Axis. Public opinion, as expressed through the press, is now prepared for departure from "traditional policy" and the German embassy is already taking precautions. Herr von Pockhammer, the counselor, a strong Nazi Party man in contrast with the old-school type of ambassador, Baron von Schoen, and reputed No. - fifth columnist in South America, has already departed for Buenos Aires, whence the local military attaché has also gone. Argentina is still considered a safer haven for the Nazis.

**Press Favors Break**

The press is practically unanimous for a break—a significant change from but six months ago. El Mercurio, La Nación and La Hora figure among the principal dailies advocating the decisive step. El Diario Ilustrado, the right wing conservative organ controlled by Roman Catholic clergy, is more cautious.

El Mercurio, commenting on President Roosevelt's message to President Rios, said:

"If that greater and more effective co-operation is to draw us towards breaking diplomatic relations with the Axis powers we must not hesitate in so doing, and accept those risks, because an ideological war involves all humanity and no longer leaves a place for neutrality, especially since, as in the present conflict, American states to which we are bound by multiple ties and solemn bonds of solidarity are actively engaged."

The latest and overshadowing development is that President Rios has declared, emphatically, that "Chile will break off relations with Axis countries if its interests and those of the American continent so demand."


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# 'Fix It Yourself' Course Aids Women in Repairs

By Alice Myers

*Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

"Some of these boys are going to be surprised when they come home," was the comment of a masculine editor when he saw the accompanying picture of two Navy wives who had enrolled in the new "Fix It Yourself" class which opens at the Boston Young Women's Christian Association Workshops next Wednesday.

Pleasantly surprised, we trust, when they find that Mary Jane and Emmy Lou can repair the toaster and change the electric light plug themselves. We refrain from going into the question of whether the women of the house may not suddenly develop a prodigious ability to forget the knack of performing these simple household repairs when someone else is around to do them.

Right now there isn't anyone else around. With servants vanished into defense factories, and plumbers and electricians into the armed forces along with the men of the house, Mary Jane and Emmy Lou are wishing they had watched more carefully while their long-suffering husbands and fathers and brothers tinkered with the stove and mended the washing machine.

It is to help them and their sisters out of this predicament that the Y. W. C. A. Workshops is offering the new "Fix It Yourself" course. Taught by Dr. James W. Dyson, a department head in the Mechanic Arts High School, it will teach them to repair their own gadgets. At the first class Dr. Dyson will work with all sorts of electrical devices. The remaining five lessons will deal with gas, water, window fixtures, plumbing, and whatever other problems prospective members would like him to take up.

"Fix It Yourself" is but one of several "War Angle Courses" which constitute a new and timely venture on the part of the Workshops. The itinerant Army, Navy, and defense-factory wives may be equally interested in the one given by Mrs. Eleanor M. Black on "Your Home, Here or There." Mrs. Black will show them how to convert their luggage, packing boxes, and materials at hand into useful and attractive furnishings.

In a course conducted by Mrs. David Barnes, gardeners, enthusiastic and not so enthusiastic, can learn many practical things about those small gardens they may all have to be growing next summer whether they wish to or not. Mrs. Barnes has long been planning gardens professionally as well as digging in her own. She studied at the Smith College Graduate School of Landscape Architecture and organized the Belmont Garden Information Center.

There will also be a course in Chinese cooking, which is patriotically economical and nutritious. Mrs. Nellie Oiesen Tullis knows foods all over the world, but Chinese foods especially, for her home was formerly in China.

For newcomers to Boston and for those who must perforce stay at home these days and get acquainted with their own town, there will be a series of lectures introducing you to foreign shops, restaurants, and other phases of life in the Hub.

"These new courses are part of our effort to equip women to make their full contribution to the service of the world," declared Miss Ruth Perkins, Director of the Workshops. "We must all prepare ourselves for the different kind of living that confronts us today."

The Y. W. C. A., a United War Fund Agency, believes, like England, however, that no person should be confined entirely to the material production of war without the relief of the arts and their inspiration. It is, therefore, continuing all the regular craft, drama, music, and painting courses for which the Workshops is already well known.

## Mrs. Fix-Its-to-Be

R. J. Keller

**Enrolled in Course on Simple Repairs**

**Navy wives, entered for the "Fix It Yourself" course which opens next Wednesday at the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, assemble a variety of home gadgets that need simple repairs. Mrs. James M. Faulkner of Cambridge, left, and Mrs. W. Walter Phelps, Jr., of Brookline, right.**

## Expert on Japan Talks in Boston For Altrusa Club

Harold L. Hackett, authority on Japan, will be guest speaker at the meeting of the Altrusa Club of Boston on Monday evening at the Women's City Club at six o'clock. He will be introduced by Miss Claire Crawford, President.

Mr. Hackett will speak from his store of experiences as treasurer and business manager of the American Board of Foreign Missions and as English instructor in the Imperial Police Department. One of the last missionaries to leave Japan, Mr. Hackett is now a special assistant in the Treasury Department of the American Board and is consultant on Far Eastern affairs.

Alternating their dinner meetings with gatherings at which they give war service, the Altrusans will meet on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at Boston Red Cross headquarters from 7 to 9 p. m., according to Miss Ruth Broome, program chairman.

## 'Last Days' Listed For the Consumers

Jan. 15—Last day to obtain a No. 1 ration book.

Jan. 21—Last day for use of No. 3 coupon in A gasoline ration books.

Jan. 20—Until this date, No. 2 fuel oil coupons are valid and are good for 10 gallons each.

Jan. 31—Deadline for tire inspection and for use of No. 10 sugar ration stamp.

Feb. 7—Coffee ration stamp No. 28 is good until this date.

## State's Farmers Asked to Reach High Food Goals

In an "over the top" effort, 20,000 Massachusetts farmers have been urged to tackle their biggest production job of the war thus far—the meeting of the 1943 food-for-freedom goals.

Bay State farmers have been asked to turn record amounts of food off the farm assembly lines this year. Despite the many difficulties facing them, our farmers will do every thing in their power to meet the 1943 goals, predicted William A. Munson, Director of the Massachusetts State College Extension Service.

Massachusetts farm production goals for this year are: 800,000,000 pounds of milk from 130,000 cows; about 61,000,000 dozens of eggs; over 290,000 turkeys; nearly 12,000,000 chickens, many of which will be sold as baby chicks to poultrymen in other states; over 13,500 hogs, and 4,000 sheep and lambs.

During 1943, Massachusetts farmers will also aim at producing 40,000 acres of corn, 7,000 acres of oats, over 335,000 acres of hay, and over 20,000 acres of potatoes.

Goals for commercial vegetables have not yet been set, although increases have been requested for most all vegetables because of their high nutritive values. It is expected that definite goals for vegetables will be set in the very near future, says Director Munson.

## Calendar of Women's Events Scheduled for Next Week

**Sunday**

**Swampscott Woman's Club**—Guest Day; Fulton Oursler, "A Formula for Peace of Mind." Rand Smith, soloist. Ionic Club, 3 p. m.

**Monday**

**Milton Woman's Club**—Drama group meeting at home of Mrs. Elliott B. Williams, 57 Standish Road, 2:15 p. m.

**Needham Delphian Chapter**—Mrs. Carleto D. Morse will lead discussion, "On Being Human." Needham National Bank, 10 a. m.

**State House Women's Club**—Dr. Robert King Hall of Harvard, "The German and Japanese Threat in Brazil"; Roswell Phelps, member of State Board of Retirement, "Latest Information on Retirement." Twentieth Century Club, 6 p. m.

**The Fortnightly, Winchester**—Miss Maimai Sze, "China in Focus." Open to public, 2 p. m.

**Ipswich Woman's Club**—Guest Night. Russell Curry, "There's Rhythm in Your Bones." Refreshments and dancing. Congregational Parish House, 8 p. m.

**Brookline Woman's Club**—Legislative Day, Miss Sybil H. Holmes, famous State Senator and assistant attorney-general, "Current Legislation"; Reginald W. Bird, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers, "Taxes." 2 p. m.

**D. A. R.**—Old Boston Chapter: Dessert luncheon, Mrs. William P. Le Rhette, speaker. 9 Ashburton Place, 12:30 p. m. Old South Chapter: Robert M. Winn, vestryman of Christ Church (Old North Church) Boston, "Historic Boston—One Mile and One Fifth." Vestry of Park Street Church, 1:30 p. m. Lucy Jackson Chapter: Kendall A. Sanderson, "The Truth About Your Ancestors." Chapter House, Newton Lower Falls, 2 p. m. Warren and Prescott Chapter: Clara Endicott Sears, "The Old-Time Shakers." At home of Mrs. Walter Atherton, Regent, 130 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, 3 p. m.

**Dorchester Woman's Club**—Mrs. Dorothy Harding Fuller, "Behind the Scenes in Radio and Theater." 1 p. m.

**Stoneham Woman's Club**—Conservation Day. Emily Henry Brush, "Gardens From Maine to the Rio Grande." Legion Hall, 2:30 p. m.

**Waban Woman's Club**—Guest Night. Kenneth Richter, colored motion pictures of Ecuador. Exhibition of paintings by Erling Roberts. Neighborhood Clubhouse, 8:30 p. m.

**Presidents' Club of Massachusetts**—Rabbi Levi A. Olan of Worcester, "Steadiness in an Unsteady World." Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

**West Roxbury Woman's Club**—Dr. Hans Kohn, professor of history at Smith College, "Twilight and Dawn: The Prospects of the Present World Situation." Highland Hall, 2 p. m.

**Lawrence Woman's Club**—Dr. Pennington Haile, "Charting the Future." Edward Gamage, tenor. Y. W. C. A., 2:30 p. m.

**Sharon Fortnightly Club**—Concert by Hetty Preble Archer, director of music at House in the Pines School. Double Quartet. Community Fund film. High School auditorium, 2:30 p. m.

**Quincy Women's Club**—Friendship Day. The Rev. Samuel McCauley Lindsey, "Bridges to a Better World." 1 p. m.

**Music Lovers' Club of Boston**—Third concert. Vocal and instrumental artists. Charter Room, New England Mutual building, 11 a. m. Bouillon, 10:15.

**Braintree Garden Club**—Ivan A. Chisholm, "Pictures." Masonic Hall, 2 p. m.

**Massachusetts Women's Republican Club**—Second meeting of course in Wartime Cookery. Mrs. Horace Skilton, "Let's Shift to Thrift." Open to public, 10:30 p. m.

**Professional Women's Club**—Monthly business meeting, 7:30 p. m. Archie R. Giroux, President of the Boston Stock Exchange, speaker. Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 8:15 p. m.

**Daughters of American Revolution**—Deane Winthrop Chapter: Thirty-seventh anniversary celebration. Beacon Villa, 2 p. m. Hannah Goddard Chapter: Mrs. George Upton, "Schools Aided by the D. A. R." At home of Mrs. Frederick A. Leavitt, Tappan Street, Brookline, 2:45 p. m. Board meeting, 1:45.

**Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club**—Miss Frances Letson, "Color in Table Arrangements." Loring-Greenough House, 2:30 p. m.

**Wednesday**

**Women's Educational and Industrial Union**—First of four luncheon meetings. Discussion on "Winning the Peace," led by Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, 11:30 a. m.

**Massachusetts Women's Republican Club**—Red Cross Home Nursing course, 10:30 a. m.

**Morning Musicale**—Yehudi Menuhin. Hotel Statler, 11 a. m. Bouillon, 10:15.

**The Shut-In Society**—Annual meeting. At home of Mrs. Charles B. Rugg, 301 Berkeley Street, Boston, 1 p. m.

**Daughters of American Revolution**—Johanna Aspinwall Chapter: Annual bridge party. At home of Miss Margaret A. Fish, 9 Prescott Street, Brookline, 2:30 p. m. Old Colony Chapter: Mrs. A. D. W. Prescott, State Chairman of American Music, "The History of New England Music." At home of Mrs. Frank L. Cobb, Regent, Main Street, Hingham, 2:30 p. m. Hannah Winthrop Chapter: Special Agent Norman D. Valentine, "The F. B. I. and National Defense." Hotel Commander, 2 p. m. Meeting of Board of Management, 11:30 a. m.

**Thursday**

**Professional Women's Club**—Doris Branson Whitehouse, "Impressions" and readings from the classics, before Dramatic Workshop Group, 10:30 a. m.

**Massachusetts Women's Republican Club**—Debate on "Resolved: That Immediate Independence Be Given to India" by Debating Society of M. I. T. 11 a. m. Membership Luncheon with Bayard Tuckerman Jr. Speaking on "The American Field Service." 12:30 p. m.

**Children of the American Revolution**—Bridge party. Hotel Gardner, 2 p. m.

**Boston Parliamentary Law Club**—George Demeter, "The Previous Question." Hotel Vendome.

**Massachusetts Maine Daughters**—Twenty-fifth anniversary celebration. Charter Members and Past Presidents Day. Prof. Payson O. Wilde, Jr., "News That Is News." Hotel Sheraton, 1 p. m.

**Melrose Woman's Club**—Mrs. Edwin J. Fort, of Melrose Library, "The Ever Amazing Leonardo." At home of Mrs. William A. Dole, 24 West Emerson Street, 10 a. m.

**Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs**—"Antiques Information" series re-opens. Y. W. C. A., 10:30 a. m.

**Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club**—Monthly meeting of Blind Circle. Loring-Greenough House, 2 p. m.

**Daughters of Connecticut**—Helena Cook Beale, monologues. Y. W. C. A., 2 p. m.

**Friday**

**Daughters of Rhode Island**—"Travel Pictures" by Colonial Oil Company of Boston. Y. W. C. A., 2 p. m.

**The Fortnightly, Winchester**—Preservation of Antiques meeting. Mrs. Kathleen Swan, "A Housewife Looks at America." Afternoon.

**Boston City Federation**—Lieut. Gov. Horace P. Cahill, "Legislation on Beacon Hill." Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler, "Jury Service for Women and Pending Legislation." Y. W. C. A., 10:30 a. m.

**Cantabrigia Club**—"The Seven Ages of Woman," a pageant presented by Mrs. Mina G. Del Castillo. Mrs. Russell Cazmay, "Current Events." 2 p. m.

**D. A. R.**—Massachusetts Society, February State Board meeting. Copley-Plaza Morning session, 10 a. m.; afternoon, 1 p. m.

**Saturday**

**The Southern Club**—Robert E. Lee Birthday Ball. Hotel Statler.

**New Hampshire Daughters**—Mrs. William Tobin, "Interesting Glass of New England." Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

## Blow to Culture Seen If Colleges Cut Arts Courses

Declaring that unless the liberal arts colleges make a strong effort to preserve the humanities in their curricula, the country's cultural heritage will suffer a "grave setback," Dr. Harold H. Blanchard, head of Tufts College English courses, said there were more than 1,000 registrants in these courses at Tufts—one of the largest enrollments in any department of the College.

"While colleges are compelled to give stress to technical training, it is also patriotically incumbent upon them to guard our spiritual values," Dr. Blanchard said, adding his hope that, as far as possible, no "disadvantageous dislocation of the total structure of education in its reorganization for war" will occur.

"Only by the study of English and American literature and history can we understand the deepest values of our national life, and the colleges will betray their highest purpose unless they unwaveringly safeguard our cultural traditions," Dr. Blanchard added.

## Longshoremen's Pay Rise Imminent

What is expected by local officials to be the last obstacle in the path of increased wages for the longshoremen at Boston has been overcome by a decision of the War Labor Board in Washington, it was disclosed in shipping circles here recently.

The increase was agreed upon last fall at New York and the approval at Washington was for "extension" of the agreement to the Port of Boston. The increase is retroactive to Oct. 1 and gives the men five cents an hour more for regular time and an additional five cents for workers handling explosives.

## Civil Service Law Changes Proposed By Special Board

Several recommendations for changes in the civil service laws were made by a special legislative commission to the incoming Legislature.

Heading the recommendations was one for establishment of civil service for employees of a county voting in favor of a merit rating plan.

The commission's report, filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives, also proposed that:

Fees be collected for examinations given for entrance into civil service and for promotion;

A discharged employee be given a hearing by an impartial body of civil service commissioners rather than by the department head who ordered the discharge;

Younger employees be let go when layoffs are required in public service, and older ones dropped in rank to insure consideration of years of service;

Skilled workers in the labor service of the State and municipalities be included in the official civil list;

Modification of veteran's preference be considered after the war when the men now in the armed services are back home.

The minority member of the commission, Representative James P. McDevitt, of Charlestown, filed a statement calling for the Democrats' support of the recommendations.

## How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

| If year's ration is about | Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 7 |
|---|---|
| 2,000 gallons | 800 |
| 1,500 gallons | 600 |
| 1,000 gallons | 400 |
| 500 gallons | 200 |

## Sales Parley Ends on Note Of 'Carry On'

Stressing the outlook for manpower, the New England Wartime Sales Management Conference, which opened at the Hotel Statler yesterday, came to an end today, with addresses by W. Nelson Bump, New England Traffic Manager of American Airlines, Inc.; S. D. Chamberlain, of Kendall Mills, Walpole; Clifton D. Jackson of the National Federation of Sales Executives, New York, and L. C. Hart, of Johns-Mansville Sales Corporation, New York.

At 12:30 p. m. the twenty-first annual sales rally and luncheon for salesmen and sales executives, followed the closing session of the Conference. E. C. Johnson, President of H. A. Johnson Company, presided. The Statler Ballroom was filled to capacity for the largest general sales get-together held in New England. Luncheon speakers were Don G. Mitchell and Zenn Kaufman, both of New York.

**Salesmen are "Commandoes"**

Branding salesmen as the "Commandoes of the Home Front and the best trained fighters for better merchandising and consumer service in the world," L. C. Hart, vice-president of Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, New York, told the New England Wartime Sales Management Conference today to keep "Heads up!"

He warned against "alibis for inaction," and mentioned several including: "The Government is putting me out of business; I can't get materials—I am out of business; There are no mechanics avaliable; I don't feel patriotic in promoting sales; Little businessmen have no chance, and the Government doesn't want me to survive."

These are "alibis for lack of courage, fighting spirit, good red-blooded Americanism," he declared. "The Government is too busy to care at the moment whether or not any civilian business survives, but it expects every American to do his full duty on the home front as well as the war front."

Paying a tribute to manpower, he declared that "our plants can burn down, our mines be flooded and our capital be taken from us, but if we retain our loyal manpower and womanpower, we can rebuild an organization and a business against all odds, competitive and economic."

**Synthetic Rubber Outlook**

Forecasting a synthetic rubber producing capacity in the United States by the end of the war equal to "almost twice our normal prewar imports of natural rubber," James J. Newman, vice-president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, told the Conference that by 1944 we will "be producing synthetic rubber that will meet all of our requirements."

To have done this in less than two years "will be an achievement that has not yet been accomplished in a period of more than 30 years in Germany," he declared. The Government has a program under way designed to produce about 900,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year, he added.

Reclaimed rubber is being used on a scale never before thought practical, he declared. "Just where the development in synthetic and reclaimed rubbers will end is something on which no one would care to venture a prediction."

Pointing out that when synthetic plants are finally finished this country will have perhaps $1,000,000,000 invested in them, Mr. Newman voiced the opinion that they were here to stay—even when natural rubber again becomes available. American ingenuity will be able to produce synthetic at prices competitive with natural rubber, he said. "It is already competitive in quality."

**Seek New Uses**

Mr. Newman opposed the possible shutting out of imports of natural rubber when they become available and intimated that a solution is to find new practical uses for the additional quantity of rubber that will then be on the market. Consumption in prewar days in the United States was about 600,000 tons a year, he said, but in 1941 war demands brought it up to 765,000. After the war, an annual tonnage of synthetic rubbers of close to 1,000,000 tons in addition to natural crude rubber supplies was forecast by Mr. Newman today.

Many new developments that would ordinarily be coming along now are being held back from final complete due to wartime restrictions, Mr. Newman declared. "When they are released that is the time when we in the sales end of business will have a real job to do. The postwar period will bring a challenge to merchandising and distributing methods to keep pace with new product development," he sand.

New Industries will multiply fast, he forecast, in a "dazzling era which will open up once the war clouds are swept away." The airplane was cited as an outstanding example. With development there will come new types of luggage, clothing that will be more impervious to the rigors of travel and change of temperature, new foods and new apparatus to cook them. He envisaged salesmen of the future placing a microscope before a prospective buyer with the words, "look at the crystal structure—the dress is 100 per cent pure petroleum."

## Parachutist Reported By Connecticut Residents

NEWTOWN, Conn., Jan. 9 (AP)—Lieut. Carroll E. Shaw of the State Police said today that several residents in this area reported they had seen a man parachuting to earth after hearing a low-flying plane.

A search of the wooded area between Newtown and Monroe, about 10 miles apart, was ordered.

## Took Part in Sales Panel Discussion

By a Staff Photographer

**Wartime Operation and Postwar Planning Talked Over**

**Taking part in a panel discussion of "The Sales Department" and its operation during wartime and the postwar period to come, as part of the New England Wartime Sales Management Conference at the Hotel Statler last night, are, left to right, front row: E. C. Johnson of the H. A. Johnson Company, Boston; Leonard J. Raymond, President, Dickie-Raymond, Inc., Chairman of the Conference; Robert P. Tibolt, Vice-President, New England Coal & Coke Company, who presided at the panel discussion; Dr. Harry R. Tosdal of Harvard Business School and Charles L. Sheldon of the War Production Board. Left to right, back row: Clifton D. Jackson, Executive Secretary of National Federation of Sales Executives; Dr. Howard T. Hovde, Consultant, United States Department of Commerce; T. V. Houser, Vice-President, Sears Roebuck & Co.; Don G. Mitchell, Vice-President, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., and L. C. Hart, Vice-President and General Manager, Johns-Manville Sales Corporation.**

## Maine Launching Four Ships Over Period of Three Days

**War Activities in New England**

Maine shipyards in three days are launching four ships: a destroyer, two coastal transports, and a minesweeper.

The destroyer, named for Commodore Alexander Scammel Wadsworth, a hero of the battle between the Constitution and the Guerriere, will be launched tomorrow by the Bath Iron Works, sponsored by Mrs. Wadsworth Peacher of New London, Conn., a great-great-granddaughter of the Commodore.

A native of Portland, he had entered the Navy as a midshipman in 1804, was a second lieutenant on the Constitution when it escaped from the British fleet. For his part in the engagement with the Guerriere, Aug. 19, 1812, he received a silver medal.

Later he was commander of the Prometheus and the frigate Constellation in the Mediterranean Squadron, and then became Pacific Squadron Commander from 1834 to 1836.

One transport is being launched today by the Camden Shipbuilding and Marine Railway, with Mrs. Frank E. Galloupe, Jr., of Bath as sponsor. The other, to slide down the ways of the Bristol Yacht Yard on Monday, will be christened by Mrs. Hazel T. Elliott of Bath.

The minesweeper, to be launched Monday at the Sample Yard, Boothbay Harbor, will be sponsored by Mrs. Gilbert Haggett of Boothbay.

### Women Engineers

Massachusetts State College at Amherst will begin a 12-week course on Feb. 1 to train women as estimators, draftsmen, checkers, inspectors, and general engineering aids in ordnance plants.

### Dedicate New Center

A new servicemen's center to be operated by the Jewish Welfare Board will be dedicated tomorrow at 17 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as principal speakers.

With dormitory space for 100 men nightly, it will operate in cooperation with the United Service Organization Soldiers and Sailors Committee.

### Harvard Converts

No new candidates for degrees in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration will be accepted for the term beginning Feb. 1. Hereafter the School will concentrate on training units of officers, or officer candidates, on active duty, assigned to the School by the armed services.

### Tech Year-'Round

A year 'round academic schedule at Massachusetts Institute of Technology begins next June, meeting conditions imposed by training of men for the Army, Navy, and industry. The plan calls for three semesters of 16 weeks each, separated by 10-day vacations.

### Waves Roll Up

Officer's training for 28 Waves now enrolled as apprentice seamen begins on Jan. 16 at Northampton, Mass.

### Gun on Tour

The effectiveness of a 20-millimeter antiaircraft gun in action is to be demonstrated on a tour of several states, just announced by the Navy in Washington. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire are on the list of states to be visited by the Navy truck mounting the gun, which will visit more than 100 plants on the East coast.

### Soldiers, Subscribe!

Soldiers should maintain interest in their home towns by subscribing to local newspapers, urged the Fort Devens Digest recently.

Maintenance of community interest is of "vital importance" to soldiers, said an editorial, pointing out that, aside from letters, from home, the best means of keeping informed of home-town happenings is through the local newspaper.

## Defense Ads Get Free Space

*This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front. Under Regional Director Joseph M. Loughlin, New England is gaining a wide reputation for civilian defense leadership.*

**The CD Reporter**

Space in national magazines whose value can only be estimated in millions of dollars will be donated to civilian defense by the Magazine Publishers of America when, beginning with the February issues, the first of a series of full-page advertisements will appear. Copy will emphasize the theme, "Every civilian a fighter." It will point out that there will be no second chance to win the war, that civilian activities can mean the difference between victory and defeat.

### Book Canvass

Residents of Norwalk, Connecticut, tie a white handkerchief to the knob of the front door as a signal that they have books they are willing to donate to men in the service. Civilian-defense volunteers make door-to-door canvasses and transport the books to their air-raid-sector posts, where other volunteers sort them and pack them for shipment. In a recent test of the white-handkerchief campaign, 18,300 books were collected.

### Maine's CD Work

Maine's civilian defense council likens its organization to a blanket insurance policy that covers the State from end to end with its protective services. Under its care are properties, including the forest lands, worth $700,000,000. The company behind that policy, the council says, is entirely solvent, its solvency being determined not by dollars and cents, but in the reserves and capital resources of the 35,000 men and women who are ready to jump into action at the first wail of the siren. From its inception until the present time, civilian defense on the State level has cost the taxpayers only $117,000.

### Scouts Haul Paper

Three Connecticut Boy Scouts substituted muscle for gasoline this past week and hauled to their headquarters five tons of waste paper. The boys—Bob Godell, David Parry, and Gordon Woodall, continued their salvage efforts despite the fact that fuel shortage ruled out use of the beach wagon that hauled their trailer. They simply unhooked the trailer and supplied their own motive power. Their Scoutmaster, who is Assistant Executive of the State Salvage Committee in Hartford, said that the longest haul the boys made with full load was three quarters of a mile.

### Messenger Course

More than 400 boys in Torrington, Conn., have been enrolled in a messenger-service training course sponsored by the Civilian-Defense Council. Training includes seven weekly sessions in first aid, fire fighting, and other messenger services.

### Alertness Award

The first "A" for alertness awards in Massachusetts were granted to the Whitin Machine Works and the Paul Whitin Manufacturing Company in Northbridge, Mass., last week by Col. Robert L. Whipple, Director of Region 3, representing the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. The Public Safety Committee instituted the award for industrial concerns which reach the highest state of alertness in air-raid precautions.

## Fund Drive Workers Get Auto Rights

Approval by State OPA Director Henry Parkman, Jr., of the use of automobiles by the 40,000 volunteer campaign workers for the 1943 Greater Boston United War Fund drive gave added impetus to the intensive campaign to raise the quota of $7,800,000.

"The OPA recognizes the vital necessity of the success of the United War Fund," said Mr. Parkman. "It would be foolhardy to jeopardize the $7,800,000 campaign in which 40,000 patriotic unpaid workers are participating, by not using a minimum amount of gasoline.

"However," he added, "I urge everyone to plan his United War Fund driving with the utmost care. Obviously, automobiles should not be used when other means of transportation are available, including walking."

Interesting highlights of Russia are available in moving picture form to Winchester residents in the series of free pictures being shown at the Winchester Library, presented through the co-operation of the Winchester Public Library and Russian War Relief Committee, which is now making its appeal through the Greater Boston United War Fund.

A number of Winchester people who are interested in this series of Russian films at the library are making a gala event of the showing of "Alexander Nevsky" on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 8 p. m. The film is a strikingly dramatic picture of invading German knights and their armies and the courageous victory of the Russians in the blizzards of the 13th century. Also a modern Soviet short "Children at War" will be shown. A speaker for the Greater Boston United War Fund also will give a brief talk explaining the principal aims of the 1943 Campaign.

Plans for the United Nations Relief Fund "Dutch treat" dinner tomorrow night at the Copley Plaza Hotel were completed today, and it was expected that more than 1,000 Greater Boston citizens of foreign antecedents would be in attendance. Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., will be the main speaker.

Many of the guests will wear native costumes and the event promises to be one of the most colorful of the campaign program.

On Monday night the annual meeting and "goodfellowship" dinner of the Boston Districts Division will be held at the Hotel Vendome. This also is "Dutch treat."

Daniel J. McDevitt, recently elected chairman of the Boston School Committee, is chairman of the Districts group and will preside at the meeting.

Individual subscriptions announced today include:

$10,000—Anonymous (3).
6,237—Mrs. W. Armington Potter.
5,000—Rev. George L. Paine.
2,700—Mr. and Mrs. Harvey H. Bundy.
2,000—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge.
1,500—Anonymous (2).
1,400—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Freeman Rowley.
1,200—Mrs. Sydney Harwood.
750—Mrs. Amory A. Lawrence.
600—Mrs. John B. Osborn.
500—Miss Nina H. Burnham; Mrs. Charles T. Gilbert.

### *Return of Roland Hayes*

Roland Hayes will give his first Boston song recital in several seasons at New England Mutual Hall on Tuesday, Jan. 26.

FIFTH FLOOR

SALE

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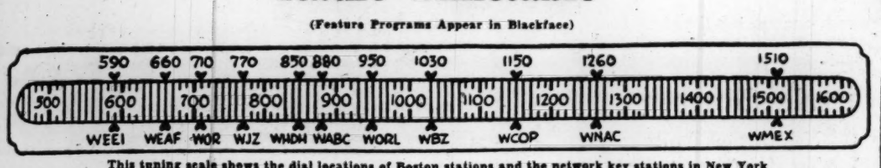
# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-190m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | Theater of Today; | News Service | News; Man on the Farm | Army-Navy House Party | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | dramatization | "Mystery Money Quiz" | Man on the Farm | Army-Navy House Party | The Pepper Shaker |
| 12:30 | "Stars Over Holly- | National Farm and Home | Man on the Farm; News | Civilian Defense; Music. | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | wood"; drama | Hour; talk; music | Dave Rose's Or.; drama | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | Country Journal | Air Express Music | "Pan-American Holiday" | News Service | Council for Democracy |
| 1:15 | Country Journal | Consumer talk | "Pan-American Holiday" | Coast Guard on Guard | Italian Melodies |
| 1:30 | News Service | "Lone Star Ramblers" | All Out for Victory | News; College Choir | Parade of Bands |
| 1:45 | Radio Bulletin | Fishermen's Program | News Service | Macalester College Choir | Parade of Bands |
| 2:00 | News; Of Men and | Metropolitan Opera: | "Musical Matinee"; Dr. | Musical Roundup | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:15 | Books; guests | Delibes' "Lakme"; Lily | Frank Black, conductor | Lani McIntire's Orch. | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:30 | "Spirit of '43" | Pons; Jacques Gerard; | "Musical Matinee" | Jimmy Joy's Orchestra | Ambrose & His Orch. |
| 2:45 | "Spirit of '43" | Helen Olheim; Frances | Musical Program | Jimmy Joy's Orchestra | News Service |
| 3:00 | United We Stand | Greer; Lucielle Brown- | Golden Melodies; string | Concert Orchestra | Hawaiian Music |
| 3:15 | United We Stand | ing; Doris Doe; Norman | ensemble | Concert Orchestra | Popular songs |
| 3:30 | Hello from Hawaii | Cordon; Mack Harrell; | News; Orchestra | Henry Jerome's Orch. | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 3:45 | Hello from Hawaii | John Garris; Locevico | Charles Dant's Orchestra | Henry Jerome's Orch. | Afternoon Rhapsody |
| 4:00 | F. O. B. Detroit | Oliviero; John Dudley; | Matinee in Rhythm | Baron Elliott's Orch. | Gene Krupa's Orchestra |
| 4:15 | F. O. B. Detroit | Wilfred Engelman; Wil- | Matinee in Rhythm | Baron Elliott's Orch. | Glen Miller's Orchestra |
| 4:30 | Joseph C. Harsch | fred Pelletier, con- | Music of the Americas | Sports program | Guy Lombardo's Orch. |
| 4:45 | Report from London | ductor | Music of the Americas | Sports program | Fats Waller's Orchestra |
| 5:00 | Cleveland Orchestra, | Joe Rines' Orchestra | Dramatic sketch | Navy Bulletin Board: | Kay Kyser's Orchestra |
| 5:15 | Artur Rodzinski, | Joe Rines' Orchestra | Dramatic sketch | with Glen Gray's Or- | Will Bradley's Orchestra |
| 5:30 | conductor | Mitchell Ayres' Orch. | Three Suns Trio | chestra; songs | Johnny Long's Orchestra |
| 5:45 | Cleveland Orchestra | Sol Lewis, talk | Adventures in Research | Navy Bulletin Board | News reports |
| 6:00 | News comments | Newscast; Concert | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Dinner Music |
| 6:15 | Song Shop | Dinner Concert | Dinner Music | Press Roundup; Sports | Sports Program |
| 6:30 | Frazier Hunt | Message of Israel | Sports; Ramin & Bauer. | Musical Rendezvous | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Message of Israel | News Service | Musical Rendezvous | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | People's Platform | "Over Here"; variety | Noah Webster Says: quiz | Richard Himber's Orch. | "March to Victory" |
| 7:15 | People's Platform | revue; Ronald Colman, | show; N. McQuarrie | Richard Himber's Orch. | News Service |
| 7:30 | Bob Hawk: "Thanks | master of ceremonies | Ellery Queen: detective | Concert Album | Bing Crosby, songs |
| 7:45 | to the Yanks" | "Over Here"; revue | dramatization | Talk; Orchestra | Treasury Star Parade |
| 8:00 | Sanderson and | Roy Porter, news | "Able's Irish Rose"; | American Eagle Club in | Ann Nigro, pianist |
| 8:15 | Crumit quiz | Gilbert and Sullivan's | comedy serial | London; variety show | Deeds Without Words; dr. |
| 8:30 | Hobby Lobby | "Yeoman of the Guard" | "Truth or Consequences"; | "This Is the Hour"; | Uncle Bill; talk |
| 8:45 | Hobby Lobby; News | with Wilbur Evans, | quiz program | orchestra; songs | Uncle Bill; talk |
| 9:00 | "Your Hit Parade"; | tenor | National Barn Dance: | Chicago Theater: Marion | Classical Album: Rach- |
| 9:15 | Mark Warnow's | Edward Tomlinson, news | Eddie Peabody: Hoosiers | Claire; Virginia | maninoff's "Isle of |
| 9:30 | Orch.; vocalists | Gene Krupa's Orch. | "Can You Top This?"; | Haskins; Mario Berini; | Dead" |
| 9:45 | "Saturday Night | Orchestra; Songs | comedy quiz | orchestra; speaker | Classical Album |
| 10:00 | Serenade"; music | Bob Hardy's Orchestra | Sports Newsreel | John B. Hughes, news | Olympics - Philadelphia |
| 10:15 | Soldiers With | Harry De Angelis' Orch. | Dick Powell, songs | "Saturday Night Bond | Falcons hockey game |
| 10:30 | Wings' band; g'sts | John Gunther, news | Eyes-Ears of Air Force | Wagon"; speakers | Hockey game; News |
| 10:45 | News; World War II | Nutrition talk | Dance music | Dance orchestra | Vincent Lopez' Orch. |
| 11:00 | News; Maj. Elliot | Don Redmond's Orch. | News; Music | News Service | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 11:15 | Rideout; Orchestra | Newscast | What Can I Do? drama | Eddy Howard's Orchestra | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Master Works of | Fishermen's Program | Music You Want | Johnny Messner's Orch. | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 | Music | Sportscast; News | Music You Want | Dick Kuhn's Orchestra | Day's End; News |

## Sunday's Program

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-190m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 | News; Burt Buhr- | News Service | News; Glory Pleas'nt Trio | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:15 | man, organ recital | Religious program | Invitation to the Waltz | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:30 | Uncle Elmer's Song | Religious program | News Service | Petite Musicale | |
| 8:45 | Circle | Music for Sunday | "String Time" | News Service | |
| 9:00 | News of the World | Music for Sunday | World News Roundup | Religious program | "Morning Pickup"; orch. |
| 9:15 | E. Power Biggs; | Variety Music; Samuel | Church School of Air; | Religious program | Religious service |
| 9:30 | organ recital | Fisher, conductor | "Words and Music" | "Sunday Morning Sere- | Religious service |
| 9:45 | Religious' program | Variety Music | "Words and Music" | nade" | Gems of Melody |
| 10:00 | Church of the Air | Israel Varieties: drama | National Pulpit | Religious program | Gems of Melody |
| 10:15 | Church of the Air | Israel Varieties: drama | National Pulpit | Religious program | "Music in the Modern |
| 10:30 | Wings Over Jordan | Park Street Church | "Thrilling Stories" | Eyes-Ears of Air Force | Manner" |
| 10:45 | Wings Over Jordan | Service | "Commando Mary" | Walter Compton, news | Gilbert and Sullivan Op- |
| 11:00 | News; Church | Park Street Church | News; Rhapsody of the | Service from Cathedral | eretta: "Princess Ida" |
| 11:15 | Everybody's Church | Services | Rockies: orchestra | Church of St. Paul | Gilbert and Sullivan Op- |
| 11:30 | Invitation to Learn- | Park Street Church | Harmony Hall | Service from Cathedral | eretta: "Princess Ida" |
| 11:45 | ing; guests | Services | Olivio Santora, songs | Church of St. Paul | "Princess Ida" |
| 12:00 | News Service | Weekly War Journal | "Hospitality Time" | Religious program | News report |
| 12:15 | "Womanpower" | Weekly War Journal | "Hospitality Time" | Religious program | "Romance in Music" |
| 12:30 | Salt Lake City | Studio speaker | Newsroom of the Air | "Symphonietta" | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | Tabernacle Choir | Studio speaker | Eye Witness News; dr. | "Symphonietta" | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 | Beacon St. Window | Music of the Masters | "People"; Robt. St. John | News Service | "Balbo"; drama |
| 1:15 | Phil Saltman, piano | Music of the Masters | C. I. O. drama; interv'ws | Concert Album | Concert Melodies |
| 1:30 | News Service | Cavalcade of Song | Dave Rose's Orchestra | Lutheran Hour | Joseph Tall's Hour |
| 1:45 | Col. Stoopnagle; quiz | Cavalcade of Song | News Service | Lutheran Hour | Joseph Tall's Hour |
| 2:00 | "Those We Love"; | Cavalcade of Song | Univ. of Chicago Round- | Religious program | Phil Saltman's Showcase |
| 2:15 | dramatic sketch | Cavalcade of Song | able: 'Republican Party' | Religious program | 'Prof'sional Women': tlk |
| 2:30 | World News | Show of Yesterday and | John Charles Thomas; | Religious program | Christian Science Pro- |
| 2:45 | World News; "Post" | Today; orchestra | orchestra; chorus; talk | Religious program | gram: talk; music |
| 3:00 | N. Y. Philharmonic: | News Service | News; Musicale | 'Reviewing Stand': Shall | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:15 | Dimitri Mitrop- | "You and the War"; | World News Parade | We Close Rural Schools? | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:30 | oulos, conductor | Boston University Ves- | "The Army Hour"; drama; | Quiz of Two Cities | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 3:45 | N. Y. Philharmonic: | pers: speakers; chorus | speakers; band; choir | Quiz of Two Cities | Irish Music |
| 4:00 | Dimitri Mitrop- | Terry O'Toole, songs | "The Army Hour" | Religious program | Religious program |
| 4:15 | oulos, conductor | Terry O'Toole, songs | "The Army Hour" | Religious program | Religious program |
| 4:30 | Andre Kostelanetz' | Adrian O'Brien and Alice | "Fireside Melodies"; Ra- | Young People's Church | "The Dreamlads Four"; |
| 4:45 | Or.; Helen Jepson | O'Leary, songs | vov's Orchestra; songs | of the Air; speaker | Negro spirituals |
| 5:00 | Family Hour; Gladys | Moylan Sisters, songs | NBC Symphony Orches- | College Choir | Religious program |
| 5:15 | Swarthout; Deems | Concert Gems | tra; Arturo Toscanini, | Upton Close, comments | Religious program |
| 5:30 | Taylor; chorus; or, | Musical Steelmakers | conductor | "The Shadow"; drama | Religious program |
| 5:45 | Wm. Shirer, news | Musical Steelmakers | NBC Symphony Orch. | "The Shadow"; drama | Religious program |
| 6:00 | Edward R. Murrow | Tremont Temple Twi- | "Yankee Yarns" | "First Nighter"; drama | Dinner Music |
| 6:15 | "Dear John"; sk. | light Services | Coast Guard; Sports | "First Nighter"; drama | Dinner Music |
| 6:30 | Sergt. Gene Autry; | Metropolitan Opera Au- | 'The Great Gildersleeve'; | News Service | Religious program |
| 6:45 | drama; music | ditions; W. Pelletier | comedy drama | Across the Footlights | Religious program |
| 7:00 | "Commandos"; dr. | News commentator | Jack Benny and com- | Religious program | Park Street Church |
| 7:15 | "Commandos"; dr. | "I am an Old Hacienda" | pany; B. Goodman's Or. | Religious program | Services |
| 7:30 | "We, the People"; | "Quiz Kids"; Joe Kel- | Bandwagon; Tommy | "Stars and Stripes in | Central Baptist Church |
| 7:45 | guests; orchestra | ley, m. c. | Tucker's Orchestra | Britain"; reports | Services |
| 8:00 | Orson Welles; | Earl Godwin, News | Edgar Bergen; Charlie | American Forum of the | Central Baptist Church |
| 8:15 | "Hello, Americans" | Gypsy Strings | McCarthy; D. Ameche | Air: "Is the $25,000 | Services |
| 8:30 | 'Crime Doctor"; | Inner Sanctum Mystery; | 'One Man's Family"; | Salary Limit Sound?"; | Classical Album: Beetho- |
| 8:45 | drama; News | dramatic sketch | dramatic sketch | Gabriel Heatter, news | ven: Quartet No. 1 |
| 9:00 | Radio Readers Di- | Three commentators | "Manhattan Merry-Go- | Old-Fashioned Revival | Old-Fashioned Revival |
| 9:15 | gest; drama; music | "The Parker Family" | Round"; musicale | Hour | Hour |
| 9:30 | Fred Allen and | Hollywood Reporter | American Album of Fa- | Old-Fashioned Revival | Old-Fashioned Revival |
| 9:45 | Co., Jack Benny | Dorothy Thompson | miliar Music | Hour | Hour |
| 10:00 | "Take It or Leave | "Good Will Hour"; John | Phil Spitalny's All-Girl | J. B. Hughes, comments | Bruins-Toronto hockey |
| 10:15 | It"; quiz program | J. Anthony, director | Orchestra and chorus | Leo Cherne, "Impact" | game |
| 10:30 | News; Defense | "Good Will Hour"; John | Religious program | "This Is Our Enemy"; | Hockey game; News |
| 10:45 | "Lest We Forget!" | J. Anthony, director | Religious program | drama; orchestra; guest | Guy Lombardo's Orch. |
| 11:00 | News; E. Sevareid | News; Sportscast | News Service | News Service | Tod Grant, news |
| 11:15 | Report to Nation | "Star Productions"; | Cesar Searchinger; news | Dance orchestra | U. S. Army Recruiting |
| 11:30 | Report to Nation | drama with Jimmy Fike | Unlimited Horizons | 'Answering You': British | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 | Duke Un. Glee Club | Newscast | Unlimited Horizons | Govt. Officials Program | Day's End; News |

## Monday's Programs

| | WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-190m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11:00 | Joe and Ethel Turp | Breakfast Music | "Road of Life"; sketch | N. E. Cupboard | Kick-Conga |
| 11:15 | "Second Husband"; | Breakfast Music | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | Karl Zomar's Scrapbook | Words and Music |
| 11:30 | "Bright Horizons"; | Music of Many Lands | "Snow Village"; sketch | Yankee House Party | Neighborhood Call |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Air Express Music | "David Harum"; sketch | Yankee House Party | News reports |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk | Newscast | News; Hum and Strum | Boake Carter, news | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister"; sketch | Mystery Money Quiz | Chet Gaylord, songs | George and Dixie | The Pepper Shaker |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | National Farm and Home | Marjorie Mills, women's | Civilian Defense; Music. | Italian Melody |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour; talks; music | program | Musical Roundup | Italian Melody |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Washington Commentary | News; Agricultural News | News Service | Council for Democracy |
| 1:15 | "Ma Perkins"; sk. | Earl Wrightson, baritone | Aunt Jenny; sketch | Music Box | Italian Melodies |
| 1:30 | Vic and Sade; sk. | "Winter Serenade" | Big Sister; sketch | News; Fashion talk | Curtain Time; Margaret |
| 1:45 | 'The Goldbergs'; sk. | Fishermen's Program | News Service | Cedric Foster, news | Janis, songs |
| 2:00 | Serial drama | Home Topic Talks | "Light of the World" | Musical Roundup | Melody Mystery Quiz |
| 2:15 | Serial drama | Mystery Chef; food facts | "Lonely Woman"; sketch | "Yankee Kitchen" | Melody Mystery Quiz |
| 2:30 | We Love and Learn | Air Express Music | "Guiding Light"; sketch | "Yankee Kitchen" | Leatherneck Parade |
| 2:45 | 'Pepper Young'; sk. | Stella Unger, Hollywood | Hymn Recital | Across the Footlights | News reports |
| 3:00 | "David Harum"; sk. | "Stella Dallas"; OWI dr. | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Army-Navy "E" Award | Hawaiian Music |
| 3:15 | News Service | Air Express Music | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Army-Navy "E" Award | Popular Music |
| 3:30 | Snapshots; "Post" | Ted Malone: Book Ends | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Shady Valley Folks | "Funny Money Man" |
| 3:45 | Uncle Sam Presents | Organ; songs | "Right to Happiness" | Shady Valley Folks | "Funny Money Man" |
| 4:00 | News Service | Newscast | 'Backstage Wife'; sketch | News; Affairs of Tom, | Erskine Hawkins' Orch. |
| 4:15 | Across the Caribbean | Air Express Music | "Stella Dallas"; sketch | Dick and Harry; variety | Andrews Sisters, songs |
| 4:30 | The Family Front | "Teatime Tunes" | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | show with Bob Trend- | Charlie Barnet's Orch. |
| 4:45 | Del Castillo, organ | "Teatime Tunes"; News | "Widder Brown"; sketch | ler's Orchestra | Dick Todd's Orchestra |
| 5:00 | Five O'Clock Follies | Air Express Music | "When a Girl Marries"; | Sports Matinee | Gordon Jenkins' Orch. |
| 5:15 | Date Book; Follies | "Ron Harrigan"; sketch | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 5:30 | The Five O'Clock | Jack Armstrong; sketch | "Just Plain Bill"; sketch | "Superman"; drama | Billy Payne, tenor |
| 5:45 | Ben Bernie: music | "Captain Midnight"; sk. | "Front Page Farrell"; sk. | Sports Matinee | News Service |
| 6:00 | News comments | Newscast | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Dinner Music |
| 6:15 | 'Today at Duncans' | Terry O'Toole, songs | Jack Dalton, songs | Press Roundup; Sports | Sports Program |
| 6:30 | Walt. Cassel, songs | Terry O'Toole, songs | Sports; Music | Musical Rendezvous | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Pop Hardy's Orchestra | Lowell Thomas | Musical Rendezvous | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | Col Stoopnagle; orch. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | March to Victory |
| 7:15 | Orson Welles, drama | Babette; Phil Saltman | News of the World | John Kirby's Orchestra | News Service |
| 7:30 | "Blondie"; sketch | "The Lone Ranger"; dra- | 'Holcomb & Whipple'; sk. | Concert Album | "How About It, Girls?" |
| 7:45 | "Blondie"; sketch | matic sketch | "ABC of OPA" | John Barry, comment | Army Air Force Program |
| 8:00 | "Vox Pop"; quiz | Earl Godwin, news | Cavalcade of America | "Sizing Up the News" | Jeannette McDonald, s'gs |
| 8:15 | "Vox Pop"; quiz | Lum 'n' Abner | Cavalcade of America | "The Barries"; songs; or, | Richard Salinger, news |
| 8:30 | "Gay 90's Revue"; | "True or False"; quiz | Marg. Speaks, soprano; | "Adventures of Bulldog | WMEX Drama: Essays in |
| 8:45 | music; Cecil Brown | "True or False"; quiz | Alfred Wallenstein's Or. | Drummond"; drama | Drama |
| 9:00 | Theater: Joan Ben- | 'Counterspy"; espionage | "Great Artists"; Lily | Gabriel Heatter, news, | Classical Album: Beetho- |
| 9:15 | nett, Preston | drama | Pons; orchestra | News Service | ven's Concerto No. 5 |
| 9:30 | Foster, "She Knew | Xavier Cugat's Orchestra | "Dr. I. Q. Quiz" | A. L. Alexander's Media- | (Emperor) |
| 9:45 | All the Answers" | Orch.; Network | "Dr. I. Q. Quiz" | tion Board; guest panel | Classical Album |
| 10:00 | Guild: Bing Crosby, | Raymond Gram Swing | Josephine Antoine; | Raymond Clapper, news | News Service; Defense |
| 10:15 | "Holiday Inn" | Gracie Fields, com. songs | Rheinhold Schmidt; or. | "Our Morale"; D. Pardue | Pete Herman's Orch. |
| 10:30 | Civilian Defense | Basin Street Chamber | World's Most Honored | Paul Schubert, news | "You Shall Have Music" |
| 10:45 | News; World War II | Music Society; orchestra | Music; M. Piastro, cond | Music That Endures | "You Shall Have Music" |
| 11:00 | News; Wm. Shirer. | Don Redmond's Orch. | News; Songs of Allies | News Service | Sammy Kaye's Orchestra |
| 11:15 | Rideout; Orchestra. | Newscast | What Can I Do?; drama | Dance orchestra | Bob Crosby's Orchestra. |
| 11:30 | Master Works of | Fishermen's Program | Roane Waring, talk | "Radio Newsreel"; Ar- | Day's End; music |
| 11:45 | Music | Sportscast; News | Roane Waring, talk | thur Mann | Day's End; News |

## Today's FM Programs

**W67B, Boston (46.7)**

3:00 p. m.—News; Musical Program.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; the Trio Entertains.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra; News.
6:30 p. m.—Religion in the News.
6:45 p. m.—"Enjoy Yourself."
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—South American Soiree.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift."
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

**W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)**

3:00 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Henry Jerome's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Baron Elliott's Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—Rhythm Ensemble.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazer Hunt, commentator.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Richard Himber's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—American Eagle Club, London.
8:30 p. m.—"This Is the Hour"; Orchestra; Songs.
9:00 p. m.—Chicago Theater; "Princess Pat."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes.
10:15 p. m.—Saturday Bondwagon.

**For Sunday, Jan. 10**

**W67B, Boston (47.6mc)**

3:00 p. m.—News; The Sunday Show.
3:30 p. m.—The Army Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Swing Time.
5:00 p. m.—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—Religious program.
6:30 p. m.—Music From Other Lands.
7:00 p. m.—News; Fashions in Novelty.
7:15 p. m.—Deeds Without Words.
7:30 p. m.—The Organ Loft.
8:00 p. m.—News; Concert Hour.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

**W43B, Boston (44.3) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)**

3:00 p. m.—Reviewing Stand.
3:30 p. m.—Mel Marvin's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Religious Program.
4:30 p. m.—Young People's Church.
5:00 p. m.—Augustana College Choir.
5:15 p. m.—Upton Close, comments.
5:30 p. m.—"The Shadow"; drama.
6:00 p. m.—"The First Nighter"; drama.
6:30 p. m.—News Service.
6:45 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
7:00 p. m.—Studio Speaker.
7:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain."
8:00 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
8:45 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:00 p. m.—"Old Fashioned Revival Hour."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Leo Cherne, "Impact."

## Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—Marching On. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Weekly Visit to the American Red Cross Eagle Club. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Country Notes. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ8, 9.68 meg., 41 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—National Police Force Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

**For Sunday, January 10**

London—6:06 p. m.—Britain to America. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 26.6 m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:15 p. m.—World News Roundup. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 48.1 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—"The Stars and Stripes in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—First Military Band Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.

London—8:25 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—NBC's Symphony Orchestra; recorded TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

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# Electric Propulsion Topic Of G. E. School for Navy

**Log of the Port of Boston**

Operation of a school that will teach electric propulsion principles to about 1,400 of the Navy's new operating personnel by the end of 1943, has been started by the General Electric Company at the request of and in cooperation with the United States Navy. This was disclosed by J. W. Belanger, manager of the Federal and Marine Department of the Company in reviewing the marine activity of his company in 1942.

A feature of the new school is to be an engine room on land erected at one of the company's plants especially for the course. It will enable the students to observe all the components of a turbine-electric propulsion set in operation, he said.

Progress made during the past year is expected to prove of great value to the entire Maritime industry, once the full story can be told, according to Mr. Belanger. Development of geared turbine drive, carrying it into fields requiring more than 50,000 horsepower per propellor shaft, will be considered marvelous engineering ingenuity when war restrictions can be lifted and the details made public.

Such things as new methods of maintaining alignment during heavy seas, the equalization of tooth-pressures, and the incorporation of design factors that permit the weaving and warping of hull structure without effect on the operation of equipment will prove to be design advancements of great value to the entire Maritime field, he said.

In 1942 Diesel-electric drive became more firmly established in the war program, with production of propulsion equipments of this type 50 per cent greater than the record year of 1941. There was a definite trend toward motor direct drive. In more than half of the vessels the propulsion motors were connected directly to the propellor shaft, thereby eliminating the need for gears.

### Lynch Honored

A. B. Lynch of the Canadian National Railways has been nominated for the office of President of the Association of Railroad and Steamboat Agents of Boston, which holds its annual meeting, dinner, and election next Monday evening. F. A. Haas of the Chicago and North Western Railway, and R. A. Wogan of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway have been named for vice-presidents, and T. J.Glancy of the Rock Island Lines, Secretary-Treasurer.

### Longer Hours

For the first time in the memory of the oldest members of the Customs force at Boston, the Custom House is open Saturday afternoons. Under the measure recently signed by President Roosevelt, federal employees are required to work Saturday afternoons, on a 48-hour-a-week basis, but are paid at time and a half for all over 40 hours. Both Custom House and the Appraisers Stores building are now open from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. every week day, including Saturdays.

### Dredging Pleas

A hearing on petitions for dredging by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in Boston Harbor and its tributaries will be held at 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Jan. 19, at 2:30 p. m. it is announced by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works.

* * *

### Coal Transport

To assist the transportation of coal between ports along the Atlantic seaboard from Norfolk, Va., to Eastport, Maine, the United States Entrance and Clearance Laws have been waived for foreign-flag vessels up to and including April 30, 1943, according to an order issued by the Treasury Department. The foreign-flag vessels involved are under time charter to the War Shipping Administration and engaged in moving coal in the abovementioned range. Normally foreign-flag ships are forbidden to move cargo from one American port to another.

Leon Stone.

# Public Not to Feel Raise to Farmers In Price of Milk

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 9—An increase in the price of milk paid to farmers to encourage greater production for war needs with no immediate price rise to consumers is contemplated in amendments to the Boston Milk Marketing code effective Feb. 1, it was reported here.

Examination of the amendments discloses that farmers would get 27 more cents a hundredweight based upon an efficiency program worked out by producers and distributors as a war emergency measure. The program contemplates the closing of at least 56 out of 111 country distributing plants according to Dr. H. P. Young, Manager of Northern Farms Co-operative, here today.

"As we understand it," Dr. Young explained, "the extra return to producers will come about by an amendment based on the evidence presented by Northern Farms on the cost of operating large volume plants. Other amendments to the order, in general, follow very closely evidence presented by Northern Farms at the hearings in Burlington and Boston last September.

"Blended prices in the 200-mile zone are expected to average for the year, $3.25 cwt with prices not going below $3.01 for all milk in June and going somewhat higher than $3.40 in November. We are frequently told that 'crime does not pay,' but co-operation evidently does."

## Milk Price Lift

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Agriculture Department proposed an amendment to the Lowell-Lawrence, Mass., Federal milk marketing order which would increase producer prices of Class 1 fluid milk from $3.86 to $4.10 a hundred pounds, yesterday.

Dairymen and distributors were given until Jan. 19 to file exceptions to the amendment.

**Christian Science Programs For Sunday, Jan. 10**

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

# A Typical Spar

Wide World

**Poster by Coast Guardsman**

**Here's how a typical Spar appeared to Coast Guard Artist John Wheeldon, Boatswain's Mate, second class, of Cambridge, Mass., who drew this attractive poster with pastel chalk.**

# Parkman Sees Gallon of Gas Saved Meaning More Oil

Addressing the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association at the Boston City Club yesterday, Henry Parkman, Jr., State Office of Price Administration Director, recommended conversion to coal in public buildings and stated that "Every gallon of gasoline we save means another gallon of fuel oil to keep our homes warm."

Mr. Parkman said he believed the people of Massachusetts are more ready to make sacrifices in order to put the might of this nation on the fighting fronts of the world. A number of rationing board officials also attended the selectmen's meeting.

Speaking to the group earlier at Ford Hall, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill made 10 suggestions for 1943 to them: "Support without qualification the military authorities as they prosecute the war; insist upon good housekeeping in local government, this being no time for waste; keep your municipal spending down—national taxes are terrific; keep fire and police departments efficient despite priorities and the loss of manpower."

Among other speakers were Governor Saltonstall; Secretary of State Fredric Cook; Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, and J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Committee on Public Safety.

# Dr. Haile Says Peace Must Be Won Now

Declaring that the peace which will follow the present world war will be won or lost before the war is over, Dr. Pennington Haile, Director of Popular Education for the League of Nations Association's Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, addressed the regular Saturday luncheon meeting of the Twentieth Century Association this noon, on the subject, "Responsibilities of the United States in the Organization of Peace."

Surveying briefly the part which this country played, and failed to play, in the peace which followed the first world war, Dr. Haile stressed that, in order for the citizens of the United States to have a part in the peace, they must know what the responsibilities of that peace entail.

"Exactly what would an international police force mean to me?" Dr. Haile asked, or, "as a member of one of the United Nations, are you willing to pay the price that a unified world will call for? If not, do you again want, say in 20 years, another war?

"You have your choice" in answering these questions, he added, "co-operation in peace, or continued wars. And now," he emphasized, "is the time to win the peace as well as to win the war."

***'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'***

**For Monday, Jan. 11**

12 Noon WMEX 1510kc

# Harvard Honor To Its Men In Service Grows

Demands of undergraduates for tickets to Sunday's valedictory service at Harvard University—the first in the College's history—are so heavy that parents and guests will hear the Memorial Church services over loudspeakers in Sanders Theater.

The service, in tribute to the large number of undergraduates who will be leaving the College to join the armed services during the next few months, will begin at 11 a. m. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will give the first reading of the Scriptures, and Dr. James M. Conant, President of the University, will deliver the valedictory address, "The Fight for Liberty in Peace and War."

The Church will be reserved for undergraduates, except for members of the academic procession. The overflow meeting, for parents and friends, as well as members of the faculty, will be held in Sanders Theater. This meeting will also be open to members of the armed services assigned to special training schools at the University and to others who may care to participate.

The academic procession at the Church will be composed of the governing boards of the University, the University Marshal and aides, the Governor of the Commonwealth and his staff, the Mayor of Cambridge, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command; Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Commandant of the First Naval District, deans of the College, heads of divisions and departments of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and House Masters. The deans and faculty members will be in academic costume. Undergraduate members of the military and naval R. O. T. C. will march in uniform with their classes.

The program of simplified class day exercises for those members of the Senior Class leaving College at mid-years was also definitely announced yesterday. The traditional exercises will be compressed into a two-hour program, to be held in Sanders Theater, this afternoon from 2:30 to 4:30. The senior supper will be held in Winthrop House at 7 p. m., and the senior dance at Lowell House at 8.

"FIRESIDE MELODIES" THE FEDERAL SAVINGS HOUR

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★ MARGARET DAUM Brilliant American lyric soprano

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SUNDAY . . . 4:30 P.M. WBZ-WBZA

# Pleasure Drive in Britain Likely to End at Jail Door

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Britain's use of gasoline is so rigidly restricted that no one risks pleasure driving if he wants to keep out of jail.

There are two gasoline vouchers "E" (essential), granted for journeys strictly connected with the war effort, and "S" (semi-essential), granted "only to meet a genuine need as distinct from convenience."

Very few take liberties with the "E" vouchers. One man who used a bulldozer to take himself to lunch caught a $20 fine. Another, summoned for a driving offense, went to court in his lorry. He got a caution for the summons, but was fined $8 for "misusing gasoline by driving through the city to answer the summons."

Getting an "S" voucher isn't easy. An applicant has to disclose alternative means of transport and why they cannot be used: destination and distance of the required journeys; reason for undertaking them, and distance between home and the nearest bus or railway station.

**No Guarantee**

Satisfactory answers to all these questions do not guarantee a voucher. The idea is to help in shopping in rural areas, journeys to and from institutions, taking elderly and incapacitated persons to places of worship, and transporting school children long distances.

Drivers using "E" and "S" vouchers can offer lifts to work people, but only along their regular routes. Deviation means a police summons, and it is surprising how quickly summonses are issued.

For security reasons, officials refuse to disclose the number of cars on Britain's roads today, but in the fall, just after the withdrawal of the basic gasoline ration, an automobile association official estimated less than a million private cars were operating in the country, compared with 2,500,000 registrations before the war.

Military and official cars have increased in number with the extension of the war effort, but high-powered cars are in disfavor. Most of them have been changed for small cars, with a speed restriction of 40 miles per hour.

All road transport is subjected to a rigorous check. Hitchhikes in service autos are a thing of the past. Special police patrols keep watch on civilian cars at shopping centers and other key points, check cars outside cinemas, theaters, boxing arenas, and other spots of entertainment and sport, restaurants and hotels.

**Motorcycles Used**

Motorcycles have replaced official cars wherever possible, and their use by civilians was little restricted until November.

On the transport side, many economies have been effected. Truck fleets have been pooled and zoned, distributions cut down. Bread for instance is supplied thrice weekly, milk once daily.

Long-distance busses have been taken off the roads, and bus services throughout the country have been curtailed, both in number and in traveling time.

Taxi services have been cut drastically, both because of gasoline restrictions and by dwindling manpower. London, with 7,900 cabs before the war, now has 4,500, and each driver has to manage with a daily gasoline allowance of three gallons.

As for the bicycle, Britain is nearly as cycle-minded as the Dutch, but more by force than persuasion. A conservative estimate placed the number on the roads at 12,000,000. There would be more, but manufacturers are having difficulties with supplies.

The authorities recently took a census of all laid-up cars, aimed at estimating the number of idle tires and bearing all the signs of a future requisitioning order which will put all spare autos literally on their rims.

Just to make sure that neither the owner nor an invading enemy can make "unlawful" use of a laid-up car, all essential parts are deposited with the local police.

# Canada: Unsuspected Growth Of Industry Postwar Problem

*Continued from Page 1*

transformed the economic character of the country. The first World War saw the beginnings of a real industrialism. But the transformation in Canada since 1939 dwarfs in its size and speed all these former eras.

**If—**

Likewise the problems created by it dwarf all those of the past. They are summed up in Mr. Howe's announcement that nearly all the war factories can be converted to peacetime production. He was speaking, of course, in a physical sense, If the problem were only physical, the task of the Canadian Government and Parliament would be easy indeed. If all the war factories could start producing consumer goods on the day of peace, the national income could be maintained at $8,000,000,000 and all of it used for the people. Since about half of it now goes into the war, the prosperity of the postwar period would be far greater than any Canada has ever known.

But can the market for these goods be maintained when the great customer, war, has been removed? About this question and its solution the future politics of this nation will center. Already the outlines of the prospective debate are appearing. There are those in Canada who assume that, at all costs, the Government must maintain the purchasing power of the people after the war so that they may absorb not only their present consumption of Canadian goods but a huge new output when the war factories are converted. The extreme of this view, of course, is a high tariff nation protecting its own industries and its own market.

But the conversion of the high tariff Conservative Party to the principles of the Atlantic Charter shows clearly that Canada understands its need for larger foreign markets, which involve larger imports. It is realized that Canada's wartime transformation has been based largely on an export market, on the export of munitions, of raw materials, of food. It is not based primarily on the consumption of goods by Canadians. A peacetime export market at least as large as the wartime export market is required.

**Real Test to Come**

Here the postwar government will encounter the gravest difficulty; for in order to secure foreign markets Canada must accept huge new imports and, in doing so, will certainly offer sharp and perhaps fatal competition to some of its new industries and even to some of those well established.

It is easy now to talk in general terms about reducing tariffs and freeing trade. The real test will come when specific tariff reductions are proposed and certain industries are definitely endangered. The nature of the compromise finally effected here will determine Canada's economic future after the war and its economic relations with all other countries.

So difficult is this compromise in terms of practical politics, in its effect on large populations of industrial workers and farmers, that politicians so far have hardly dared to discuss it except in the vaguest fashion. But when the war ends it will be necessary to face it with definite policies and well before then the government must formulate them. They should begin to become clearer during the next session of Parliament.

# Inventory Expanded To Facilitate Ration

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—To facilitate the rationing of canned foods to consumers, the War Production Board Jan. 7 permitted wholesalers and jobbers to expand their inventories to an estimated three-month supply of canned fruits, vegetables and juices.

The action was taken at the request of the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration to assure that wholesalers and jobbers have adequate inventories to supply retail groceries and others buying canned foods in wholesale quantities when rationing begins.

The quantities of restricted canned foods which a wholesaler or jobber may deliver to his customers were not increased.

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SWITZERLAND
TÜRLER
ZÜRICH
Paradeplatz
BERNE
Marktgasse 27
(Watchmaker)


# Russian Armies Pressing Closer to Rostov

*Continued from Page 1*

mans launched a counterattack at its gates with infantry and tanks.

The Red Army repulsed the assault, outflanked the German positions and drove out the enemy troops in street fighting, dispatches said.

German troops attempted to hold out in one quarter of the city, laying down a heavy barrage with artillery and mortars, but their position was flanked and they were driven out by attacks from several directions, Red Star said.

A Soviet communiqué said that Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's men in the Middle Don had captured Medvezhka, Lower Vyazovy and Upper Vyavozy in Friday's operations. These were points south of recaptured Valkovo, the rail junction 60 miles east of Likhaya, which lies about 70 miles north of Rostov.

Likhaya is also the objective of the column that long since has pushed down from the north around Millerovo but whose position has not been defined for several days.

A bulletin, broadcast from Moscow, told of a battle that lasted for hours before the Russians moved into two more populated places in the Lower Don Valley, after killing 400 Germans and capturing equipment.

In the Caucasus, the Russians said, their foe continued to retreat and to suffer heavy losses of men and material.

Elsewhere on the sprawling Russian front, the Russians said they continued their offensive, fighting a violent action in a sector northwest of Stalingrad where they stormed into 40 enemy trenches and held them against German infantry and tank assaults which saw the enemy lose 500 men and five of their force of 20 tanks.

A special communiqué announced the capture of Zimovniki and the regular communiqué added that 20 more towns had been taken in battles on the Don fronts and in the Caucasus. On all fronts resistance continued bitter and in the Don Valley counterattacks were frequent, the war bulletins said.

**Germans Continue Caucasus Retreat**

In the Caucasus, Soviet troops were reported to have reached Zolsky, only 10 miles from the Georgievsk rail center, after storming northwestward through towns on both sides of the Baku-Rostov railway

The early communiqué took occasion to answer German radiocasts which have called the Axis retirement in the Caucasus "a shortening of the front line according to plan."

This, said the Russians, was not a new song for "the Hitlerite organ grinders." "Everyone remembers," the bulletin added, "last winter when the Red Army, having repulsed the German attack against Moscow, went over to the offensive and drove the German troops back, and in some places advanced more than 250 miles."

The communiqué said German leaders had been unwilling to tell their people the truth of the retreat and "when it became no longer possible to remain silent on the retreat, the Hitlerite rulers decided to break their silence but in such a manner that no one should understand anything.

"They have again lied."

By a Staff Artist

**Nazi Tide Ebbs in Russia**

**Broken line indicates farthest points reached by the Germans in successive campaigns against Moscow and Stalingrad. Shaded section shows territory recaptured by the Russians. White arrows show where Russians were advancing today.**

# Axis Loses 344 Planes Since Nov. 8 in Desert

*By the Associated Press*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, Jan 8 Delayed

American and British fighter pilots and ground defenses accounted for 344 enemy planes on the Tunisian front from Nov. 8 to Jan. 8 against a loss of 147, a United Nations spokesman announced today.

Of the total number of enemy planes destroyed, the spokesman said, 150 were shot down by the RAF and 140 by American airmen. Twenty more were reported destroyed on the ground by fire and 34 at night by means not disclosed.

RAF losses were put at 71 aircraft and American losses at 76.

conduct of the troops and elements of this command, operating under difficulties rarely if ever surpassed in a campaign. . . ."

"Through the skill and courage and indomitable will for victory they have defeated a bold and aggressive enemy, possessing a marked superiority of resources and potentialities in areas of the campaign and combat," the order of the day said. American and Australian airmen, it added, "have set new horizons for the air conduct of the war."

The Japanese convoy so severely mauled by Allied airmen was protected in its landing effort by 102 Japanese fighter planes. In addition to the 38 enemy planes shot down, seven others were reported probably destroyed and 15 damaged. Allied losses were "not heavy," the communiqué said.

The convoy first was sighted off new Britain Jan. 6. Friday's communiqué said a 14,000-ton transport "heavily loaded" with troops and another transport had been sunk. A third was damaged. A late communiqué said that heavy bombers had scored two direct hits on the stern of one transport and medium bombers sank another. It was possible that one of the transports mentioned was the damaged ship of Friday's communiqué.

# Libya:

## Rommel's Columns Attacked by RAF

Royal Air Force planes attacked transport vehicles of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's withdrawing army on the coastal road leading to Tripoli between Homs and Ziliten Friday and aerial activity increased generally over the Libyan battle area, a Cairo communiqué said.

Ziliten is about 90 miles east of Tripoli and Homs is approximately 25 miles west of Ziliten.

Three Axis planes were shot down in air battles over Libya and another was destroyed by antiaircraft fire, the British communiqué said.

There was no report on the ground forces, the communiqué added.

Meanwhile, Allied headquarters in Tunisia announced that the United States Air Force had struck one of the heaviest blows of the war at Bizerte, vital Axis supply port, with big four-motored Flying Fortresses, bombing it on three separate raids.

The attack coincided with the news from Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in North Africa, that United States Maj. Gen. Carl Spaatz has been made commander of a new Allied air force on that front.

General Spaatz will supervise not only the 12th United States Air Force under Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle but also the Royal Air Force under Air Vice-Marshal Sir William L. Welsh and such French units as may serve with the Allies.

With Axis forces in the immediate neighborhood of Tripoli, heavy RAF bombers made a daylight raid on the Axis stronghold in Tunis after an attack Thursday night near Tunis and Sfax, down the coast toward the border of Tripolitania.

"Good results" were obtained on the night raid, it was said, but there was no report on the daylight attack.

On the Tunisian front where the ground fighting has been bogged down in sticky mud for weeks, a French communiqué said that French forces had repulsed an Axis tank thrust south of the Fondouk-el Aouareb area, some 50 miles southwest of Sousse, inflicting "heavy losses" on the enemy.

Increased patrol activity was reported in the Pont-du-Fahs region, 30 miles south of Tunis.

# Ruhr Attacked:

## Five British Planes Missing After Raid

Five British aircraft were reported missing from Friday night's attack on industrial targets in Germany's Ruhr Valley, indicating an attack by perhaps 100 planes. No official details were given immediately of the raid's scope or specific targets, however.

It was the second night in succession that the big British bombers had carried destruction to the maze of steel mills and heavy industrial plants in the Ruhr and the fourth attack this year.

British aircraft also laid mines in enemy waters during the night, it was announced.

The Berlin Radio gave the first information concerning the presence of the bombers over Germany, announcing they had flown over Northern and Western Germany.

# Arctic Convoy:

## Nazi Attack Fails To Halt Cargo Fleet

In announcing the safe arrival of a supply convoy at a North Russian port, the British Admiralty said the 1,350-ton destroyer flotilla leader Achates was lost and the new destroyer Onslow was damaged, but the merchant ships loaded with "important military supplies for our Russian allies" reached their destination without loss or damage.

A German destroyer of the Maas class was sunk, and one of the larger ships was damaged, the Admiralty said. These losses were announced Dec. 31 when the battle was still raging. The Admiralty added then that a heavy German cruiser had been damaged so badly it retired. The fact that the announcement said "one of the larger ships" was damaged suggested that it might have been a 10,000-ton pocket battleship.

However, British officers who took part in the fight said on their return to a northern British naval base that they felt certain that one ship was the 10,000-ton heavy cruiser Admiral Hipper and the other probably the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Lutzow or possibly the 6,000-ton cruiser Nurnberg. The enemy also was said to have had destroyers of the Narvik or Maas type in the action.

The Germans acknowledged the loss of a destroyer on Jan. 2 and said an Allied destroyer was sunk, several cruisers and destroyers were damaged by gunfire, and that torpedo hits were scored on four merchant ships. They placed the action off Bear Island, about midway between Spitzbergen and Norway.

The Admiralty said the successful convoy passage was made "in spite of almost continual darkness, extreme cold, and navigational hazards due to ice and low visibility and interference from the enemy." It was the first time since August that the Germans had risked their limited surface ships to attack the "timetable" flow of supplies to the Russians.

The Admiralty said original contact was made on the morning of Dec. 31 off the North Cape at the extreme tip of Norway.

Capt. R. St. V. Sherbrooke in the Onslow led the destroyers into the attack "and closed on the enemy with great gallantry," the Admiralty said.

"In the semi-darkness and with visibility further reduced by frequent snowstorms, the contact was fleeting and intermittent. The fighting continued for about two hours.

"By resolute and skillfull handling of this small force of destroyers, he succeeded in driving off four attempts by strong enemy forces to destroy this convoy.

"More powerful forces then arrived in support and engaged the enemy, who escaped in low visibility and returned in high speed to the safety of their bases on the Norwegian coast."

# Burma:

## British-Japanese Clash at Rathedaung

Imperial troops are engaging the Japanese in Burma at Rathedaung, on the east bank of the Mayu River 25 miles northwest of Akyab, and on the Mayu Peninsula, which forms the west bank of the river, a British communiqué announced in New Delhi.

Occasional encounters have taken place during the past few days, the British said.

Fighter-escorted Blenheim bombers raided Rathedaung Friday and bombers went in again over Akyab and nearby airdrome and antiaircraft gun positions, it was reported.

Fighter planes also struck at transport concentrations near Kyaukpadaung, on the Meiktila Road, the communiqué said.

All of the planes returned from the expeditions, it added.

Meanwhile in Chungking, a communiqué from American headquarters announced that Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's American Skydragons carried out successful attacks on two Japanese bases in Burma in the past two days without the loss of a plane.

On Thursday, General Chennault's fliers struck at Mangshih, and Friday they bombed enemy installations at Bhamo, a strategic point at the head of navigation on the Irrawaddy River in Upper Burma, about 50 miles from the Chinese frontier.

# Stark Raps 'Wishful Thinking;' Stresses Submarine Menace

**LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP)—A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech last night said that "we are in the difficult, serious stage of war at sea" and said the submarine menace must be beaten before victory is assured.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of United States naval forces in European waters, spoke out yesterday against "wishful thinking" about an early end to the war and characterized the enemy submarine as the No. 1 naval problem.

Admiral Stark, who is here for conferences, said the war "will be long and tough."

The whole problem of the war's conduct now, he added, "comes down to shipping and in that respect the greatest menace is the submarine."

Our present shipping losses to undersea assault, he said, are "something to be mighty uncomfortable about," and he said he wished we were knocking the submarines out faster."

**MacArthur Praises Conduct of Troops**

General MacArthur also gave high praise to "the magnificent

# Price-Labor Law Changes Demand of Farm Interests

*Continued from Page 1*

lently opposes as inflationary and unfair. Mr. Roosevelt's statement was a recapitulation of the Treasury's frequently expressed view, and added little to the debate.

Proposed investigation of Lend-Lease operations has, so far, more the earmarks of a political maneuver directed at Harry Hopkins, and encouraged by anti-British and other isolationist groups, than a serious effort to improve the conduct of the war, although it may later on take on a different aspect. The Lend-Lease Act comes up for renewal this year, and it may cause a violent fight on international lines.

**Farm Groups' Drive**

Of all the recent developments here, the overnight announcement of the Farm Bloc is the most immediately significant. The four groups present were the National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, and the National Co-operative Milk Producers Association. The only big group absent was the pro-Roosevelt National Farmers' Union.

The farm group took a strong stand for restrictive anti-labor legislation, calling specifically for legislation eliminating "any" premium pay for overtime work, and "extending the work week to at least 54 hours." It called for immediate elimination of "all tributes now being exacted as a requirement for employment," such as union dues and fees.

The Farm Bloc denounced "subsidies in place of fair price" for farm goods, and advocated upward revision of the controversial parity price formula, although immediately thereafter promising "fullest co-operation" in combatting inflation.

Early study gives the impression that the united program of the Farm Bloc means a collision on one hand with organized labor, and with the Administration, over anti-inflation controls on the other.

# President Names Flynn 'Envoy' to Australia

**By Wyona Dashwood**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Rewarding a political and personal association dating from his New York Governorship days, President Roosevelt today named Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Chairman and Bronx county leader, his "ambassador and personal representative" to Australia. The post carries the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and its announcement brought immediate statement from the New Yorker that he was vacating his Democratic organization headship with his successor to be named at a meeting of the National Committee in Washington—or Chicago, as train accommodations permitted—on Jan. 18.

The Bronx leadership succession is to be determined here at a meeting of the County Committee whose affairs Mr. Flynn has directed since he won his political spurs in 1922.

That announcement of Mr. Flynn's future place in the New Deal picture came from the appointee rather than from the White House, aroused interest here and brought the speculation that it would have thorough Senate exploration when and if it came before that group.

**Supported Roosevelt**

Mr. Flynn cast his fortunes with Mr. Roosevelt well before the star of Tammany Hall and Al Smith were dimmed in New York by the emergence of the New Deal decade. The first Roosevelt administration as Empire State Governor in 1928 saw Mr. Flynn as Secretary of State. He was a staunch Roosevelt adherent in preparing the presidential 1942 nominating procedure at Chicago. This found him a working partner of James A. Farley, then premier organization promoter of the Roosevelt fortunes.

It was to Mr. Flynn that the President turned for the National Committee Chairmanship succession in 1940 as Mr. Farley climaxed a growing disaffection with the New Deal objectives when these took the form of Mr. Roosevelt's third-term ambition, with his own bid for high place on the party ticket and subsequent resignation from his eight-year direction of Democratic affairs.

In better than comfortable personal circumstances as a New York City lawyer, Mr. Flynn has shown little aggressiveness in striving for preference in the Federal Democratic picture and undertook the party chairmanship clearly under presidential urging. He was, however, reportedly in line for an embassy to Mexico when a flare-up in the New York Fusion administration last fall implicated him in the charge that city labor and materials had been used to beautify his country place. A Bronx County grand jury exonerated him with Mr. Flynn making restitution to the city for what was recorded as the gesture of an over-zealous underling on the city pay roll.

**Appointment Pleases Flynn**

An urbane man of college background and far removed in the cultural scale from the traditional up-from-the-gutter type of "boss" characters in New York City's political machine chronicle, Mr. Flynn made no secret to reporters of his pleasure in the new turn in his affairs. It was evident he saw it as an expression of Mr. Roosevelt's continued faith in him after a 1942 election outcome that brought party reverses. Describing his appointment as that of "ambassador and personal representative," the outgoing National Chairman said his nomination as Minister Plenipotentiary to Australia would go to the Senate on Jan. 11. The assignment would be a roving one, beginning about Feb. 1, he added, and would not conflict with the duties of Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister to Australia.

While the conservative element in the party is on the rampage against federal policies as responsible for the current Republican resurgence in the national picture, there was no indication here that these forces would attempt a party tour de force for the National Chairmanship vacancy. The tendency is to let the New Deal take its own management course for the time being on 1944 fencebuilding.

# Umberto Restored by Fascists To Status of Crown Prince

*Continued from Page 1*

Prince should have no other official title besides that of the Prince of Piedmont. Now by Mussolini's orders Prince Umberto becomes once more "Principe Ereditario."

This gesture is of the greatest political significance.

It is a move on the part of Mussolini to identify the Italian monarchy more closely with the Fascist regime with the objective of strengthening the greatly weakened position of the latter at a time when adverse fortunes of war had revealed to the mass of the Italian people its inherent weakness. Further it is a move intended to restore in some degree the shaken confidence in the Fascist regime of the armed forces of the realm, notably the Army and Navy, which are both strongly monarchial.

Finally, the gesture is a bid by Mussolini to win completely to his side Prince Umberto himself who, at one time at least, was reputed to have little sympathy for the Fascist movement but who since June, 1940, appears to have given his full support to Mussolini in his war against Great Britain, France, and the United States.

The Fascist dictator has bestowed many honors on the Prince and only last October the latter was promoted to the rank of field marshal in the Italian Army.

**Royal Family Used**

Mussolini has always used the Italian monarch as a tool to further his party and his own interests. It must be recognized that all members of the Italian royal family from the King downwards have almost without exception served him obligingly to such an extent that the House of Savoy came to be considered by the Italian people at large as just one more ramification of the Fascist Party.

Under Fascism, especially in its later development culminating in establishment of the Mussolini dictatorship, in suppression of political and individual freedoms and in its aggressive foreign policy the Italian monarchy has ceased to exercise functions allotted to it in solemn compact agreed upon between the King and the Italian people which is incorporated in the Italian Constitution. In other words, the House of Savoy, which had played such an important role in the struggle for Italian independence and for freeing Italy from German domination linked its fortunes to Mussolini and his regime.

The Italian people, although fully realizing all the difficulties facing King Victor Emmanuel in the last two decades have been dismayed by the passive attitude of their King, who allowed himself to be divested of all his powers—thus directly helping Mussolini in his policy of enslaving the Italian people.

**Present Relations Uncertain**

What present relations between King Victor Emmanuel and Mussolini are it is not possible to say nor is it possible to estimate with any degree of precision to what extent the strong attachment which the Italian people once had for the House of Savoy and for their present King has been affected by developments of the past three years.

At the same time the Italian people realize that King Victor Emmanuel, who has fully indorsed all acts of the Chief of his Government, and in particular the declarations of war against Great Britain and France in June, 1940 and against the United States in December, 1941, bears a great responsibility for the present disastrous position of Italy. Mussolini has succeeded in involving the Italian monarchy or at least the King in most of the misdeeds of Fascism. And the Italians will in due course expect the King to give a full account of his acts during the last years of his long reign.

# Model Program In Juarez Prison

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EL PASO, Texas—Across the Rio Grande, Mayor Antonio Bermudez of Juarez in Mexico's State of Chihuahua is launching a modern, model prison program with emphasis on rehabilitating prisoners through teaching them useful crafts and enabling them to earn as they learn.

A large sanitary new muncipal prison is being built for the purpose. It is scheduled to be completed next month.

With a capacity of 300 prisoners, the new structure has required nearly a year for its construction. It will feature modern sanitation and airy cell blocks and will incorporate Mayor Bermudez' ideas for the rehabilitation of Juarez prisoners—men will work and earn while they complete their sentences.

Of native rock, fashioned by Mexican masons and built entirely by hand, the prison will house six shops in which as many skills will be taught the prisoners. Each prisoner will be paid for his work and, upon completion of his sentence, will step from the prison not only free, but with a little cash stake with which to make a fresh start, Mayor Bermudez pointed out.

So pleasant is the outlook that prisoners currently in the old Juarez Municipal Jail petitioned Mayor Bermudez to move them into the still-uncompleted building and permit them to finish its construction.


DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

# Big Plane-Assembly Project Built by British in 16 Weeks

LONDON, Jan. 9 (AP) — On the military records, it is known only as the "Z" project.

In fact, it is a great community built in 16 weeks with a complete airplane assembly plant, an airport that will take any size plane, dormitories for workers, and virtually all the utilities required for a modern city.

The entire project was constructed with British labor and materials to provide a site for the assembling of planes—built in the United States and shipped in parts—that could not be readily flown across the Atlantic for blows at the Axis.

"Z" project was one of the myriad things born out of the renowned Atlantic Conference between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt last year.

**Churchill Listed Needs**

Mr. Churchill put down Britain's essential needs. One was for a certain type of aircraft that could be delivered in the numbers required only if they were assembled in Britain. He promised the necessary installations.

Last March the plan was outlined in four brief paragraphs and handed over to the Director General of Aircraft Production Factories at the British Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Expanded, the four brief paragraphs called for a superairport, with runways for everything from fighters to the biggest bombers, hangars, accommodations for ground and flying personnel, and all auxiliary installations like control and operations rooms.

In addition, it was necessary to have assembly sheds, machine shops, and living and recreation facilities for thousands of highly skilled American civilian workers. There was to be a hospital, even a cinema. In fact an entire community the size of a township was to be built.

**Finished in 16 Weeks**

In 14 weeks, American workers were beginning to assemble planes at "Z" project. In 16 weeks it was finished, steel from Scotland, glass from Lancashire, bricks from the Midlands fashioned together on a vast site that only months before had been fields of daffodils and dock leaves.

There was a great water reservoir, a water purification and pumping plant, a telephone exchange and a transportation line to the nearest community. Country bridges had to be reinforced for the heavy equipment that was being used and even a modern road network was necessary to insure the flow of material before and after the project was completed.

Even though the plant is at an isolated spot, American workmen are surrounded with efficient comforts of a modern city. They dwell in one-story dormitory blocks, with central heating, and each with its own air-raid shelter. The large dining hall, accommodating thousands, is equipped with the most modern British kitchen equipment, electric refrigerators, electric cook stoves, power-driven mixers, and great ovens. The men have game rooms, library, baths and shower baths, things unknown formerly in the deserted countryside.

To the British, even in their redoubled industrial effort in the war, the speed with which the project was completed was "astounding." The Americans just said what they wanted to meet British needs for the particular kind of aircraft and the British delivered it—pronto.

# Conquest of the Air by American Paratroops

Associated Press; "Illustrated" Copyright from Black Star

**Any Romance Is Usually on Spectators' Side**

The trooper at upper left is caught by the camera just as he jumped from the plane. At training center in England (upper right), United States Army paratroops take practice jumps. The men float to earth from low-altitude operational jumps. Wearing the new type of Army helmet and carrying full equipment, a long column of American paratroops enters the Army Air Forces new 15-place troop-carrying glider. The glider, called the CG-4A, is designed to carry troops for invasion operations.

# Press Warns British Public Against Shocks by Congress

By Peter Lyne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 9—The British press is warning its readers to be prepared for some shocks over what is said in the Congress of the United States in the next 60 days. It has pointed out some of the views expected to be voiced in Washington may ruffle the surface of Anglo-American relations unless the public here is on its guard.

How well equipped are the British in general to stand firm amid strong crosscurrents of American politics?

Hitherto in this war British reserve has served a valuable purpose in discouraging a battle of criticism across the Atlantic. But at the same time this has restricted free and frank discussion of America here. As a result many an average Briton has not the requisite background or knowledge. That is where responsible, well-informed guidance is necessary.

Fortunately such guidance is increasingly forthcoming. The British press has made marked progress in objective interpretations of America. Taking one example, Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express with more than 2,500,000 circulation now runs a daily column from a New York correspondent, C. V. R. Thompson. This development is doubly significant—first in the light of unprecedented space restrictions in wartime newspapers and second in that old style sensational news reporting from the United States has been thrown overboard.

**Constructive News Coverage**

Mr. Thompson and others, such as Robert Waitham of the News Chronicle, are giving real informative and constructive news coverage in the popular press. While home reporters such as the Daily Express Parliamentary correspondent. William Barkley, are reviewing British home affairs increasingly from the Anglo-American standpoint.

The British public is beginning to rank high its correspondent in the United States, which is a big step forward. Under Army education programs British soldiers by the hundreds of thousands are being told about the United States and are asking for more information.

All this marks progress. Better educated Britons, who used to have a smattering of knowledge about the United States are now comparatively well informed while a majority who used to care little or none are now interested even although they may still get much of it wrong.

A large mass of the British people are still pretty hazy about their own political affairs and there is still some apathy here towards the United States. Still more noticeable is prejudice based on traditional ideas and misconceptions.

**"Isolationists" Views**

Great Britain has its "isolationists" just as much as the United States. Their isolation usually consists of the contention that the United States would not shoulder responsibilities in Europe after the war so Britain this time had better get on with its own idea of running the postwar world. Then, continues this argument, the British can tell the United States to mind its own business over British affairs. This British "isolationism" is a minority, just as are American isolationists.

**Young Folks Receptive**

But despite a traditional boldness of the minorities in voicing differences, the logic of events has always eventually brought into strong relief an underlying unity of purpose in British and American aspirations. Quite apart from considerations of affection and brotherhood, the fundamental thought in the back of most British minds is that English-speaking people must act together if only because they are the least inherently warlike of the major powers of the world.

Meanwhile the younger generation here has fewer prejudices and fixations. It is expected young folks in Britain will enthusiastically pursue New Year resolutions which Britain's nationally controlled radio suggested for them—namely, that every British child should determine to know more about the United States at the end of 1943 than at the beginning. How? By reading, study, keeping scrapbook; but, above all, by asking questions.

That sounds like starting something for parents as well as teachers—and maybe for some visiting doughboys, too. The BBC certainly looks as if it might have devised an indirect way of educating father about the United States.

# Nazis Attempted To 'Take Over' U. S. German Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—Victor F. Ridder, publisher of the Staats-Zeitung, German language daily, described in Federal Court today how a representative of the Nazi government attempted in 1933 to "take over" German language papers in the United States.

Testifying as a government witness in the denaturalization trial of Fritz Kuhn, former national leader of the German-American Bund, and 19 other former Bundsmen, Mr. Ridder said that Heinz Spanknoebel, who he identified as a representative of the Nazi government in this country, came to his office with another man in July, 1933.

Mr. Spanknoebel, Mr. Ridder said, presented letters from Ernest W. Bohle, head of the Foreign Division of the Nazi Party, and Dr. Robert Ley, Chief of the German Labor Front, and said the letters authorized him to take control of the German language press.

The witness quoted Mr. Spanknoebel as saying: "From now on you will no longer be permitted to publish pro-Jewish articles in your newspaper."

Mr. Ridder said he asked Mr. Spanknoebel what would happen if he (Ridder) went to Germany and laid a letter from Secretary of State Cordell Hull on the desk of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, then head of the Nazi Party's foreign political division, and said it was his authority to take over Berlin newspapers.

"That's unthinkable," he said Mr. Spanknoebel replied.

The witness said that his brother, Bernhard H. Ridder, then said to Mr. Spanknoebel:

"All I can tell you, Spanknoebel, is to get out and stay out."

# China Paper Is Published In New York

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—A newspaper-in-exile made its appearance on the newsstands of New York this week.

Like most other wartime expatriates, the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury is friendly, informative and not a bit discouraged.

Also, like other wartime exiles, it hopes to make its way back home by easy stages. Thus, the New York edition of the widely known English language publication of the Orient is scheduled to be followed shortly by a Chungking edition. And after that—in due course—publication will be resumed in Shanghai.

The New York edition appears in five-column-tabloid form and for the present will be published weekly. In a front-page box in the first issue the publisher and its two editors announced their intention to pick up journalistic cudgels where the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury left off when the Japanese took over its Shanghai facilities on Dec. 7, 1941 and began publishing what wasn't even a good carbon copy of the previous day's paper.

In a memorandum to the staff, prior to the appearance of the first issue, the publisher and editors said they hoped the New York edition would combine the spot news coverage of the New York Times [on Far East matters only], the international background of The Christian Science Monitor, and the liveliness of Time magazine with the conservative, bright and informal style of the original Shanghai paper.

The publisher of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury in both its old and new ventures is Cornelius V. Starr, who is described in a sketch in the first issue as having learned journalism the hard way—from the top. The Editor is Randall Gould and the Associate Editor, who also is scheduled to assume the editorship of the Chungking edition, Frederick B. Opper.

Messrs. Gould and Opper are both familiar names to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Gould served as editor of the Evening Post and Mercury for nearly a decade and was formerly the Monitor's chief Far Eastern correspondent. Mr. Opper, who was formerly the Monitor's correspondent in Shanghai, succeeded Mr. Gould as Editor of the Evening Post and Mercury and remained at its helm until the Japanese seized control. Mr. Opper was arrested by the Japanese and held in an internment camp for six months before he was released in an exchange of prisoners.

# Woman Witness in Slacks Upsets Australian Judge

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, Australia—Australian judges and magistrates are sticklers for dignity in the precincts of their courts. When a woman witness took the stand in the court of Magistrate J. A. Harris at Redfern, Sydney, New South Wales, wearing an oyster gray slack suit trimmed with bands of bright blue and fastened with large white buttons on the hips, his worship remonstrated.

"You should not appear in court in those fancy clothes," he declared. Nor was he mollified when the woman pleaded that she had nothing else to wear.

Public opinion was divided on the subject. Feminist Club President P. A. Cameron maintained: "So long as a woman's clothes do not offend the ordinary standards of decency, no exception should be taken to them. These times women on their way to or from work are often compelled to appear in public in their working garb."

A woman organizer of the Shop Assistants' Union declared: "Women who wear slacks other than for work in munitions, garages, or certain factories, where they are necessary, are lowering themselves and losing their essential femininity. Those who parade the streets and appear in other public places in slacks, appear to have lost a proper sense of decorum."

Undersecretary of Justice Knott ruled, however, that: "So long as a woman is decently clad she cannot be expelled from a court. It rests with the individual judge or magistrate to maintain the dignity of his own court, but he has no power to force persons attending his court to wear any particular type of dress. The full extent of his power is to express his displeasure at what does not meet with his approval."

# Saskatchewan Co-ops Extend Growth in '42

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

REGINA, Saskatchewan, Jan. 9—Already a leader in Canada in the development of co-operative organizations, the Province of Saskatchewan during 1942 saw further growth in numbers, membership and business of co-operatives. These are largely agricultural in origin and operation, serving Saskatchewan's large rural population.

The number of co-operatives increased from 697 to 768 during 1942; the membership from 209,020 to 244,244, number of business outlets from 2,022 to 2,077 and members' equity from $23,636,322 to $28,144,569.

As an example, in livestock marketing organizations, membership is up by 1,000, volume of business rising from $8,421,620 to $12,502,919.

In dairy marketing organizations the volume of business is up from $1,150,609 to $2,502,212.

In wholesale and manufacturing organizations a business increase of nearly $1,000,000 took place.

Retail organizations, co-operative purchasing associations, including stores, oil stations, and similar lines increased from 453 to 483. Membership jumped from 42,535 to 50,881 and business volume from $7,366,573 to $8,918,965.

Credit unions grew from 52 to 72 and their loan business rose from $223,976 to $295,105.

No complete figures were yet available to the grain organizations, but in general it was reported that volume of business was decreased sharply due to restricted delivery quotas of wheat, the fixed price, and the limited deliveries in certain areas due to poor crop returns, and the bonus being paid for reduced wheat acreage.

# Coming Trials in Argentina End Doubt About Axis Spies

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—If any doubt ever existed about the network of Axis espionage in Argentina it now is seen as having been eliminated. The German Embassy is shown to be implicated through its naval attaché, Capt. Dietrich Niehbur.

The Argentine Supreme Court having lodged a formal request at Berlin that the attaché waive diplomatic immunity and stand trial on charges of spying, democratic Argentines are turning inquiringly to the executive branch of their government, impatient to learn its decisions.

The Supreme Court is one of the few remaining institutions in which Argentines deposit any confidence and hope under the existing regime. Its connection with the Axis spy trial arises from the provision in Article 101 of the Constitution that persons enjoying diplomatic privileges and implicated in cases of this kind must be tried conditionally, by the highest tribunal of the land.

At the present time approximately 40 persons are under arrest or have been bailed out on high bonds. Two of the principal accused are Juan Jacobo Napp, accused of delivering reports on Buenos Aires shipping movements to Captain Niehbur, and Walter Friewald, alleged author of plans to blow up Allied vessels. The latter, a diver long employed in the port, evidently planned to attach underwater time bombs to the ships.

The Federal attorney, Dr. Gache Piran, has exhibited enterprise and vigor in preparing his indictment. He has not shrunk from denouncing the German Embassy personnel. Dr. Jantus, a Federal judge, appears to be equally conscientious, admitting no procrastinating procedure, while the Supreme Court has come to the rescue, with the dignity and weight of its authority, on each occasion when it looked as if political or foreign diplomatic influence might succeed in confusing the issue.

The Castillo Government has not intervened—up till the present. It would hardly dare to override the authority of the higher bench, though it is believed that Supreme Court judges have, at times, complained of the executive attitude. Most people in Argentina take it for granted that the United States and British Governments spurred the authorities into action by indicating sources of evidence against the Axis plotters. Until now the Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú, has defied practically every elected authority which provided any evidence of Axis diplomats' identification with any kind of "fifth column" activity. The press was forbidden to report or discuss the findings of the parliamentary committee investigating anti-Argentine activities.

It was interesting to record, a few days after this extraordinary edict, under the imposed state of siege, that the Supreme Court denied the appeal of the president of the German "trade union" in Argentina whose books and archives had been confiscated by the parliamentary committee's orders. The court held that the committee of deputies was given such powers. It will be recalled that the committee reported that the "trade union" was illegally levying tribute from workers so that remittances could be dispatched to the National Socialist headquarters in Germany.

The indictment of the accused on the charge of plotting to blow up Allied ships is a formidable document. Dr. Gache Piran names four men in addition to Napp and Freiwald: Martin Schneider, Ottomar Muller, Lothar von Reichembach and Helvecio Ortelli, all of whom signed confessions that they had called regularly on Captain Niehbur, the German naval attaché, at his offices in the Nazi Embassy, in Calle 25 de Mayo, to deliver information and confer.

Practically all accused are of German origin, though they have become naturalized Argentine citizens. The Federal attorney bitterly attacks these men who "did not hesitate to compromise the country whose citizenship they had adopted, enjoying the benefits thereof but forgetting the duties implied." He went so far as to admit that they might conceivably be expected to sympathize with the country of their origin but they had "broken their oath of citizenship" and performed acts liable to "compromise national sovereignty."

The indictment said that when carrying out a search at the residence of Schneider 109 lists were confiscated containing detailed information regarding the movement of ships in the port of Buenos Aires, indicating the arrival and departure of vessels, the respective flags, port of departure and arrival, classes of freight, armament employed. The lists covered the whole period from April to October this year.

The following telegram appeared in the evidence supplied by the Federal attorney, from Berlin to South American diplomatic agents: "Advise not only with regard to English vessels, but also with reference to all maritime traffic. We want the flag, name, destination, dates of arrival and departure, armament, camouflage, gross tonnage only when there is a deviation from registry; and please inform from which ports you can advise with confidence."

# Glamour Tones British Potato In 'Musaka' of Greek Chefs

LONDON (AP)—They're trying to glamour the potato — a plentiful food over here—as a basic food and the Ministry of Food has awarded prizes to a team of Greeks in an international competition for a "musaka" that had in it potatoes, many other things and a lot of imagination.

Potato production in the British Isles is way up. They are present at almost every meal save breakfast. But there's little variety in the cooking—chips, plain boiled, or mashed usually.

Eat more potatoes and less bread, the Ministry of Food urges. The potatoes are here; most of the wheat must be shipped in.

So to show the housewife many different ways to prepare potatoes the Ministry of Food invited chefs to compete for a silver cup and two books.

Without meat but with potatoes, grated cheese, bread crumbs, tomatoes, onion (wonder where they got them but anyway you can substitute leek or carrot), parsley, pepper, nutmeg, margarine, milk, flour and dried egg, the Greek chefs came up with a musaka that took the cake.

Want to try it? Here's how:

Make a sauce with flour, margarine and milk. Put that aside.

Make a stuffing of three ounces of bread crumbs, chopped onion (or leek or carrot), seasoning with salt, pepper, nutmeg and grated cheese (about four ounces, saving some of the grated cheese for the top).

Peel and slice thinly 1½ pounds of potatoes and put a layer in a baking dish. Then a layer of the stuffing, then the reconstituted egg (dried egg plus water), then the sliced tomatoes. Repeat for two more layers ending with potatoes on top and then the sauce. Now sprinkle on the grated cheese.

Bake that in a moderate oven for about a half-hour and there's your musaka. Or at least it was there for the Greeks.

# They Feel at Home —On Locomotives

CLINTON, Ill., Jan. 9 (AP)—Refurbushing a locomotive is much like cleaning a kitchen range—only on a larger scale—in the opinion of four women who are working in the roundhouse of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Wearing the traditional railroader's uniform of blue overalls and red neckerchief, the women wipe locomotives, test water in the boilers, sweep out, and perform other chores formerly handled by men who have been called into the armed service.

Foreman L. H. Boehnke says the women, who work the same schedule as men but are assigned to lighter duties, are doing a fine job, and more women may be hired later.

# Mrs. Parrott Faces Trial Next Month

MIAMI, Fla (AP)—Mrs. Ursula Parrott is scheduled for trial in February on a three-count federal indictment growing from her self-styled "sudden impulse" freeing of a soldier from a military prison stockade three days after Christmas.

A grand jury returned the indictment Jan. 8, charging her first with subversive activities in undermining loyalty, discipline and morale of the armed forces. Other charges were enticing the soldier, Private Michael Neely Bryan, to desert, and harboring a deserter.

The fiction writer remained at liberty under $1,000 bond.

# Canadian Telephone War Service Listed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO, Jan. 9 — Not only telephone service, but the products of telephone research, are essential to Canada's war activity, said George Long, historian for the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, in a recent address here.

Telephone research has developed "electric ears" for detecting enemy airplanes, submarines, and gun emplacements from afar, he said. Other contributions include two-way communications between the ground and airplanes in flight; a cathode-ray direction-finder by which the direction of a plane may be determined; a terrain clearance indicator to show on a plane's instrument panel its height above the ground, as well as teletype, telephoto and television.

The telephone manufacturing industry in Canada has effected economies which save 100,000 pounds of aluminum a year—enough to build 16 fighting planes or eight bombers, he continued.

# Drive for Rubber Pushed in Toronto

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO, Jan. 9 — Despite winter conditions in Northern Ontario, a scrap rubber drive is in progress, and many persons will visit summer camps to bring back old tires.

The Northern Ontario Tourist Trade Association has sent a letter to its 700 members, urging them to bring in scrap rubber by Jan. 15 as well as scrap iron and other metals. The organization has set its objective at 250,000 pounds by that date.

# U. S. Warplanes Being 'Tailored'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Moving off mass-production assembly lines without halts for special touches, America's warplanes are being "tailored"—somewhere between the factories and the battlefronts—for their specific tasks.

The Office of War Information has disclosed that necessary additions or subtractions to fit the fighting planes for varied types of combat are being handled at modification centers, in order to keep the assembly lines rolling at full speed.

Previously a closely guarded military secret, operation of the aerial "tailoring shops" was detailed by OWI which said they were operated by airlines and aircraft factories under supervision of the Army Air Forces Material Command, or directly by the air forces at air depots.

In addition to speeding mass production of many types of planes, the system—first used by the British—operates as an anti-espionage guard, making it doubly difficult for the enemy to discover, through specific types of planes being rushed, where a new Allied blow may be impended.


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# Dutch Admiral Expects Long Japanese Fight

*Vice-Admiral Helfrich, who commanded United Nations naval forces in the Battle of the Java Sea, was ordered to Colombo last March to reorganize the shattered Netherlands sea units after the Japanese conquest of the East Indies. He is now in Washington, after consultations with his Government in London. Writing for the Associated Press and the Aneta News Agency, he reports the Dutch Navy back in action and summarizes today's situation in the Far East.*

By Vice-Admiral C. E. L. Helfrich
Commander in Chief, Netherlands Forces in the Far East

A year ago tomorrow, the news reached me at Batavia that the Japanese had made landings on Tarakan, off the East Coast of Borneo and on the northern peninsula of the Island of Celebes. This was the blow we had been awaiting, the beginning of the invasion we had expected for months. In two short months, the Japanese were to conquer the bulk of our beloved islands.

We had not waited for the blow to fall. As early as June, 1941, we were convinced that the Japanese were preparing to open hostilities with some surprise move. Many days before Pearl Harbor we had received reports of Japanese movements that satisfied us that the Japanese were up to something. A week before Dec. 7, I ordered units of the Netherlands East Indies Navy to take battle stations.

As soon as the Japanese struck at the United States and Britain, the Netherlands Government in London declared war on Tokyo. This dispelled the doubt in some quarters as to whether we would wait until we were attacked. With our naval units already at action stations, we were able to start immediate offensive operations against the Japanese. Thus it was that it was impossible for the Dutch to draw the first Japanese blood of the war when our submarines on Dec. 12 sank four enemy transports in the Gulf of Siam.

**Singapore and Malaya**

The first phase of the war centered on the defense of Singapore and Malaya, and the Dutch gave all their energies toward assisting in this defense. A substantial part of the N. E. I. Air Force was sent to Malaya and was lost in this campaign. But we have never regretted sending these planes northward—we felt that the battle for Singapore was also a battle for the Indies, as later turned out to be the case.

I have been asked several times, incidentally, whether I agreed with the strategy of Admiral Phillips in taking out the British battleship Prince of Wales and cruiser Repulse without air protection. All I can say is that I would have done the same thing. As a matter of fact, our fleet was compelled to sail without air cover during the entire campaign.

Then, on Jan. 10, the war came to our shores. Our Navy, in company with the Army, acquitted itself nobly. Outnumbered and outclassed, our forces nevertheless managed to inflict serious damage on the Japanese. Our guiding policy was—attack! We never waited for the Japs to set the stage for an engagement but, wherever possible, went out and met them.

**Battles off East Indies**

Some of the naval battles fought in East Indies waters will go down into history — Macassar Straits, Lombok Straits, and finally the great Java Sea battle. Much has been said and written about that last engagement, in which American, Australian, British and Dutch units under my command went out to meet the Japanese invasion fleet steaming towards Java. The final judgment on this battle will have to be made by history.

One erroneous report I can correct now. Some American newspapers said the Dutch cruisers de Ruyter and Java were lost by striking Dutch mines. It was absolutely impossible for this to have happened. The battle was fought 50 miles from the coast, while our mines were laid only up to the three-mile limit. These cruisers undoubtedly were torpedoed by a Japanese cruiser squadron, which had been sighted shortly before only eight kilometers away.

Since last March the Dutch naval forces have returned to action. The most important part of the Netherlands Navy is still in the Far East —some units operating under Admiral Somerville of the British Navy in the Indian Ocean, others in the Southwest Pacific under General MacArthur. Our base in Colombo is very strongly held and manned by first-class men. Dutch submarines have been in action against the Japanese in recent months. And Dutch cruisers and destroyers participated in the British expedition against Madagascar.

**On Road to Victory**

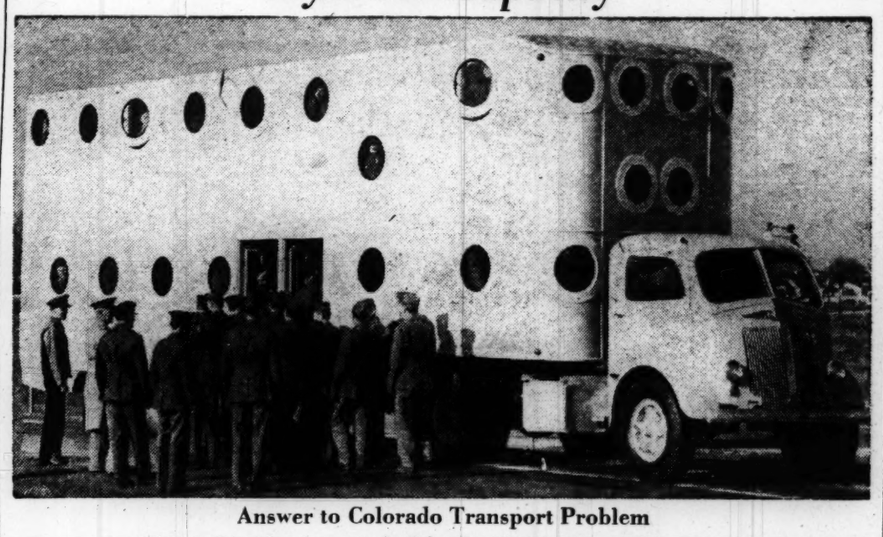
The situation in the Far East today is vastly different from that which existed a year ago. We have a long way to go over a hard road, but we are on the road that leads to victory. We are not yet on the offensive. I regard such actions as the invasion of the Solomons as being mainly defensive in nature, aimed at protecting Allied communications. But the big offensive will come.

Once Germany is finished off, it will be possible to concentrate greater forces in the Pacific, and there will be no question of the outcome—we will crush Japan and shatter her power to start any new aggression.

But let there be no illusion about the magnitude of the task. We will have to lick the Japanese man by man. We will have to reconquer the territory we have lost island by island. I think the Japanese will fight to the end.

But the atmosphere in the Far East has changed in a year. On Jan. 10, 1942, Japan was in the ascendant and we were on the defensive; today Japan knows that her hour of doom is approaching and she is on the defensive.

## Eyes for Capacity



**Answer to Colorado Transport Problem**

**Long walk soldiers had to take at a camp in Colorado prompted the building of this transportation giant, which can take a capacity load of 241 and 260 at need. The "biggest bus in the world" is shown at Lowry Field, Denver air base, taking on soldiers for a tryout. Note faces at upstairs portholes.**

## Nanking Declares War On U. S. and Britain

*By the Associated Press*

Tokyo, Jan. 9

Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo announced today that Wang Ching-wei's National Government of China at Nanking had declared war against the United States and the British Empire.

The war leader declared in Japanese broadcasts that the move was a "great step forward in the prosecution of the war in Greater East Asia to crush those two enemy countries."

[The British radio in a broadcast recorded by CBS in New York said the declaration of war by the puppet Nanking Government could have no military importance, but that it would be likely to affect those Britons and Americans still living in the area. It estimated 12,000 Britons and Americans were in Shanghai. Until now, it added, they have been allowed a certain amount of freedom.]

## Called Biggest Bus in World, It Hauls 260 Soldiers at Time

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DENVER, Colo. — Soldiers at huge Camp Carson, near Colorado Springs, had as long as a three-mile walk to reach the gate, and the city bus company, though it was willing to provide intra-camp transportation, could not get new conventional-type busses to do it with.

Striving to solve this problem, Dean Gillespie, Denver automotive engineer and truck dealer, designed and had built the two biggest busses that were ever made. The first monster has a normal capacity, sitting and standing of 241 persons, and has held as many as 260 soldiers in a test at Denver's Lowry Field.

Mr. Gillespie believes the design may help solve the growing problem of mass transportation for war workers, soldiers and others. He points out that the bus, used to take the place of private transportation, might replace as many as 125 automobiles, and that its 14 huge tires—counting those of the prime mover—would therefore replace 500 tires. At capacity the bus will carry about five times as many persons as the largest busses of conventional design, though the latter use far more steel.

**Little Strategic Material**

For the vehicle was built with the use of virtually no strategic materials, except the bolts, screws and channel-bars necessary to hold it together. Its exterior is of plywood and its interior is of hardwood planking. Seats are of wood.

The bus is a two-decker, and is 10 feet wide, or two feet wider than any existing model, 15 feet high, and 45 feet long, counting the prime mover. It is of trailer-tractor design, the tractive power being an engine of the type usually used to draw heavy trailer trucks. Thus the vehicle is short-coupled, and can be turned in about the same room as is needed by the largest types of conventional bus.

Headroom was provided for passengers on both lower and upper decks by an ingenious bit of designing. Soldiers entering the lower bus find the seats are at the side, entered from a wide longitudinal aisle down the center, its flooring being swung below the chassis-channels, which provides headroom for standees in the center of the bus.

**Shortening Output Time**

On the second deck this is reversed. Seats are provided on the raised center island, while a three-foot wide aisle runs clear around this, its floor 14 inches below the seating platform, and providing headroom of about six feet eight inches, for standees. Seats are provided for 100 soldiers, the rest are standees.

The busses ordered by the Colorado Springs Bus Company were built to the design of Mr. Gillespie and the engineering of John Gordon, also of Denver, by Timpte Bros., of Denver, specialists in custom automotive equipment. Construction of the first pair took about 90 days, but Mr. Gillespie believes this time can be greatly shortened by larger production.

The bus body weighs 18,000 pounds, the engine 9,000, or a total of 27,000 pounds. But with 250 soldiers aboard, weighing an average of 145 pounds, the bus' weight is only about 104 pounds a soldier, contrasting with the 3,500 pounds of an auto with a single occupant, the 700 pounds apiece of the same auto with five occupants, or the 500 pounds for each occupant of a conventional 31-passenger bus weighing about 16,000 pounds. The big bus is designed to run about 40 miles an hour, but is stable at any speed and can go much faster.

## Miners Urged To End Peril Of Coal Crisis

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 9 (AP) —The War Department summoned Pennsylvania's striking anthracite miners to a mass meeting here to urge an immediate return to work as at least one section of the oil-rationed East reported the threat of "a hard-coal shortage more critical than during the last war."

Even as the Army's settlement effort began, however, the 11-day-old wildcat walkout spread to a new area, closing a colliery at Hazleton, Pa., the sixteenth so far affected, and bringing to more than 16,000 the number of miners out demanding a wage increase and reduced union dues.

James Hennihan, secretary of a striking local of the United Mine workers, said that the War Department asked him to arrange the settlement meeting and ordered Lieut. Col. Charles W. Kerwood, attached to the Department's Washington office, to deliver the back-to-work plea.

Meanwhile in Philadelphia the Pennsylvania Retail Coal Merchants Association estimated that 50 per cent of the city's coal yards were out of nut coal and that supplies of stove coal were nearly gone.

A "great shortage" in the New England States had been reported earlier by Mark S. James, Pennsylvania Secretary of Commerce and member of a committee which fixes anthracite production quotas.

Coal fields in this area produce virtually all the nation's anthracite of which the Government has estimated that 66 per cent is used in homes and the rest to heat buildings, with only a fractional part consumed in industrial production. Thousands of homes and buildings have converted to coal heat because of oil rationing.

The Anthracite Committee of Twelve, the industry's governing body made up of six union leaders and six operators, met in a closed emergency session yesterday, and last night issued a statement urging the strikers to return at once "in order that the nation may receive the maximum quantity of coal to which it is entitled in the existing emergency."

## Pacific Northwest Prosperity Presents Many Vital Problems

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Pacific Northwest prosperity and hard-to-solve problems ride side by side as the Pacific Northwest rolls on into 1943. Progress such as no Chamber of Commerce would have dared to predict, except for a distant future, is accompanied by serious questions concerning housing, feeding, transportation, and the stabilization of manpower and of wages.

The national manpower situation is, for several reasons, particularly acute here where labor on the farms, in the mines, and in the woods is geographically close to high-paying war industries and where labor in the cities is closely organized and big pay prevails.

Firms in Oregon and Washington, it was stated at a recent manpower conference, hold $4,000,000,000 in contractual obligations to the Government in war industries. Meanwhile, the three leading peacetime industries—lumbering, fisheries, and agriculture—are also essential to the progress of the war. To distribute manpower so that all may function to full capacity in the interest of winning the war has been, and still is, the big problem.

The difficulty lies in attempting to stabilize manpower in the face of prevailing wage inconsistencies where high-school pupils on after-school shifts are earning more than their experienced and university-trained teachers; where the hired man leaves his milking to work in the city; the miner leaves the coal mine for the shipyards, and the logger leaves bucking and falling for welding.

A wage increase granted in December by the West Coast Lumber Commission of the War Labor Board affecting 65,000 workers in the mills and woods of the Douglas fir forests of Oregon and Washington, is expected to prevent the desertion of workers in the woods for war industries.

Boosting wages, however, is not the only remedy proposed for returning men to their own field of labor or for keeping them there. A labor-management plan is being worked out through the Regional Manpower Commission where adjustments are made co-operatively within the industry and through the National Employment Office to place and retain men where they can serve to their fullest capacity. This makes for voluntary job loyalty rather than freezing men on the job.

Labor shortage in agriculture is being immediately felt in dairying and poultry, two lines through which this region has been able to contribute largely to national production.

While deferment under Selective Service is easing the situation to some extent, it is not enough to prevent a critical shortage of dairy products. The rich dairy State of Washington, which has a law forbidding the manufacture of butter substitutes, is now unable to supply even a quarter pound a family to local consumers. In the Willamette Valley, Oregon, former heavy supplies to California have had to be discontinued.

In the line of fuel the situation has been somewhat eased where hundreds of carloads of waste wood formerly destroyed in sawmills are now being burned for fuel in the region's residences, apartments, and even some of its industries. A questionnaire sent out to the 1,700 sawmills in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho by the Pacific Northwest War Industries Commission has disclosed numerous sources of fuel formerly not marketed.

War housing in this region has gone through three stages. First, private contractors were to handle new construction and there was to be no cheap mass housing. The next step was taken when the housing shortage became so acute that the Government had to take over with housing projects that were still kept closely under the community eye and up to standards for postwar use. Today the problem is to build as fast and as many housing units as possible, make them demountable, "cut out the hardwood floors," use community plumbing, except in the kitchens—anything to get shelters for families living in trailers and for the new industrial workers needed in the region.

On the transportation side, the four transcontinental railroads that serve the region, the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, the Milwaukee, and the Union Pacific, are are doing a wartime business that passes all records.

Not one of the problems that accompany progress is seen as hopeless. Agriculture is seen as the most critical, but even now there are constant conferences for its relief.

## Margins Set on 9 Items

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—New and uniform retail and wholesale margins on nine food commodities have been established by the Office of Price Administration in line with its policy of simplifying and standardizing retail food prices.

The OPA said prices of some of the commodities would increase slightly but others would drop, making little if any difference in the cost of living.

Products covered are coffee, all canned fish, cooking and salad oils, hydrogenated and other shortenings, cornmeal, canned citrus fruits and juices, evaporated and condensed milk, pure maple syrup and pure corn syrup, and flour and flour mixes.

The order becomes effective Jan. 14, except on evaporated and condensed milk, on which the order went into effect yesterday.

The OPA said the regulation would be followed by broader action on a wide range of products, including meats and staple groceries.

## Fast Journalism Teaching Sought

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—The nation's journalism schools were urged here to inaugurate "concentrated" courses in journalism to help relieve the shortage of tarined newspapermen who have entered the armed forces.

The National Council on Professional Education for Journalism proposed a plan whereby journalism students could be fitted for jobs in as short a time as one year. The plan contemplates that these students—mostly girls—would return to complete their journalism courses at the end of the war.

## Tank-Tampering Probed by Army

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 9 (AP)—At least 35 Army tanks were rolled off a railway siding last night for intensive examination after Army intelligence officers were informed they had been tampered with.

The seals on the conning tower hatch of each of the 35 was broken. These seals, designed to insure delivery of the tanks in exactly the same condition as they left the factory, presumably were broken by several men whom near-by residents reported seeing acting suspiciously in the vicinity of the siding. There was evidence that each of the tanks had been entered.

No military guards were around the flat cars carrying the tanks when residents of the area telephoned police of the suspicious actions of the men.

Military intelligence officers and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents began an extensive inquiry. Army officers ordered a separate investigation to learn why no guards were posted immediately after the tampering was discovered.

## Edgar Palmer

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 9 (AP)—Edgar Palmer, who passed on here yesterday, was an industrialist and philanthropist who made a fortune out of zinc and donated Palmer Memorial Stadium to Princeton University.

Mr. Palmer, a trustee of Princeton, gave Palmer Stadium in memory of his father, the late Stephen S. Palmer. It was built in 1914 and seats 55,000 spectators at football games.

Mr. Palmer also gave Princeton the Palmer Physics Laboratory, and to Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken he gave a building known as Palmer Hall.

He was Board Chairman of the Bertha Mineral Company, Empire Zinc Company of Colorado, Empire Zinc Company of Missouri, New Jersey Zinc Company of Pennsylvania, Chestnut Ridge Railroad Company, the Franklin Water Company, and the Franklin General Stores, Inc.

He was Vice-President of the Ahnapee and Western Railway Company, Green Bay and Western Railroad Company, and Kewanee, Green Bay and Western Railroad Company.

## Field's Name Honors Flier

FORT COLLINS, Colo., Jan. 9 (AP)—The Colorado States College air field has been named Christman Field in honor of Allen Bert Christman, former Associated Press artist killed in action with the "Flying Tigers" over Burma Jan. 23, 1943.

Christman grew up in Fort Collins.

## U. C. L. A. to Hold Radio Institute

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 9—A summer radio institute offering courses in connection with program entertainment is to be inaugurated on June 28 at the University of California at Los Angeles, it is announced jointly by the National Broadcasting Company and University officials.

Sidney N. Strotz, NBC Vice-President for the western division, stated that five six-week courses will be presented. He said they will be on writing, acting, announcing, production-direction, and public service programs.

Enrollment in the summer institute, Mr. Strotz said, will be limited to 100 students. Classes will be held at both NBC's Hollywood Radio City studios and the U. C. L. A. campus.

## President's Church Rector Joins Navy

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—The Rev. Frank Ray Wilson, rector of St. James Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, N. Y., where President Roosevelt and his family attend, was sworn in yesterday as a lieutenant in the Chaplain Corps of the United States Navy.

Because the President is Senior Warden of St. James Church and technically the Rev. Wilson's employer, the clergyman said he had to have the President's permission to join the Navy.

"Congratulations," he said the President wrote him. "If I were in your position, I would do the same thing myself."

The Rev. Wilson was a Signal Corps sergeant and served in France in World War I. He is a native of Middletown, N. Y.

# Education

## A Canadian 'P.T.A.' in Wartime

By Corolyn Cox
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Ottawa, Canada

"How are we going to build democracy in the world if we do not teach it steadily in our schools? Why should we sacrifice to save democracy for our children if we are going to neglect in the excitement of war, the future generation that is to inherit the world?" These question, put by Mrs. E. I. Holmes, President of the Home and School Council of Canada's capital, indicate the practical leadership Council parents are experiencing here. Declaring that the Home and School Clubs have an essential job in this war, Mrs. Holmes urges parents to be sure that their work with the Red Cross, with the Women's Auxiliaries of Air, Navy, and Army, driving motors or ambulances, going into munitions factories, does not cause them to neglect their children.

"This neglect would be by no means intentional or conscious and would occur as a result of the very best intentions. But we must not let it happen in Canada," she said.

**To Form Partnership**

Mrs. Holmes's Council in the Canadian Capital now numbers six Home and School Association groups of varying ages and attached to some, but by no means all, of the public schools. Their object is to form a partnership of the home and the school and to promote understanding of school standards and activities. They aim to establish co-operation between parents and teachers and the parents' understanding and support of the school system.

One of the announced objectives of the Home and School organization in Canada is to build a united community, province and nation. It presumes that the home, school and community all with one objective, the highest advantage for every child, physical, mental, moral and spiritual, can mould the country's boys and girls into the highest type of citizen. Mrs. Holmes is deeply convinced that it would take the highest and the strongest type of citizen to make Canada's future worthy of Canada's sacrifice today.

Born in Kingston, Ontario, Mrs. Holmes is a Queen's graduate of the clas sof '24. At the age of 17, in the process of earning her own way through college, she was one of the valiant group who used to go out to the Province of Saskatchewan to teach in the public schools that could only hold their classes during the summer months, because it was too difficult for pupils to gather in the cold winters. South of Moose Jaw, near the Montana border, she found herself in charge of a little schoolhouse where seven pupils, each in a different grade, Icelanders, only three of whom spoke English, looked to her for guidance in everything.

She lived in a ranch house where 11 men and two other women occupied two rooms. The men engaged in claiming up quarter sections, coming in at night, rolled up in bedding rolls on the floor in their one room. Every morning, "Billy" Holmes rode to school on a horse, tied it to the flagpole, got on with her day's work. Of the five men on her school board, only one could write. Subsequently that one wrote a letter to the young school marm. The Board felt obliged to inform her that they did not consider it proper for the school marm to wear riding breeches to school.

On Sundays, it was often her duty to take services in the little church. Bolstered up with an Anglican prayer-book, lots of hymns and facility on the piano, she did her best.

**Today's Many Services**

In addition to her present work with the Home and School Association, Mrs. Holmes is giving generously of her time and energies to other community activities during the war. She is considered one of the best of the Red Cross speaking team. Since its inception she has served as honorary treasurer of the Women's Committee on International Relations and her capable management of the Committee on Local Arrangements was an important reason for the success of the Canadian-American Women's Conference held in Ottawa last May.

"If the international co-operation engendered by the war," says Mrs. Holmes, "is to become permanent, and a lasting peace follow, children must be taught the principles of World Citizenship. Let us see that our children are taught these principles. That is a wartime job for any Home and School Club."

**Mrs. E. I. Holmes, President of the Ottawa, Canada, Council of Home and School Associations, a Canadian organization similar to the P. T. A.**

## Easy Steps to Correct English

### Verb Etiquette Is Important

**Twenty-ninth of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons**

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

| Which Is Correct | |
|---|---|
| This | Or This? |
| 1. The man *dove* from a dangerous height. | 1. The man *dived* from a dangerous height. |
| 2. I have *proven* it! | 2. I have *proved* it! |

The correct sentences are at the right.

Now you are ready to adventure into the land of verbs. In English, verbs have three basic verb forms, called principal parts (so named because they are the principal forms from which other forms are made). It is necessary to know the principal parts of each verb in order to use it correctly.

The three principal parts of a verb are these: (1) present (expressing present time); (2) past (expressing past time); (3) past participle (expressing completed time but time associated with some other time—expressed or implied. We shall discuss this idea in the following lesson).

**Regular and Irregular Verbs**

A regular verb adds d, ed, or t to its present tense in order to form its past and past participle. Notice these examples:

| Present | Past | Past Participle |
|---|---|---|
| love | loved | loved (d added) |
| work | worked | worked (ed added) |
| mean | meant | meant (t added) |

A verb that forms its past tense and past participle in any other way (that is, other than by d, ed, or t) is called an irregular verb. As regular verbs seldom cause trouble, we shall be concerned only with irregular verbs.

**Irregular Verbs**

| Present | Past | Past Participle |
|---|---|---|
| sing | sang | sung |

Notice that each verb form is different from the other two and that the change is internal.

Present tense, first person: Today I *sing*.

Past tense, first person: Yesterday I *sang*.

Past participle, first person: For several days I have *sung*.

One of the most important facts about verbs is that a past participle cannot be used alone as a verb; it is always used with a helping verb —with some form of the verb *to be*, whose principal parts are *be, was, been;* or with some form of the verb *to have*, whose principal parts are *have, had, had*.

1. I have sung. (The past participle *sung* takes a helping verb.)
I sung. (Why incorrect? Because there is no helping verb.)

2. She has seen it. (The past participle *seen* takes a helping verb.)
She seen it. (Why incorrect? Because there is no helping verb.)

Here are seven verbs that need special watching.

| Present | Past | Past Participle |
|---|---|---|
| 1. I come | I came | I have come |
| 2. I dive | I dived | I have dived |
| 3. I drink | I drank | I have drunk |
| 4. I eat | I ate | I have eaten |
| 5. I prove | I proved | I have proved |
| 6. I run | I ran | I have run |
| 7. I take | I took | I have taken |

**Exercise 1**

Underscore the correct form of the verb. If there is a helping verb, use the past participle.

1. Have you ever (ran, run) in a contest?

2. We have (taken, took) a walk.

3. After the children had (drunk, drank), they were satisfied.

4. I have previously (eaten, ate) here.

5. The man (dived, dove) gracefully.

6. "I have (proved, proven) it," shouted the lad.

7. I have (come, came) for the flowers.

This list of verbs just given shows the principal parts of verbs according to present-day usage. Thus, present-day usage favors *proved* rather than *proven*, but *proven* is found among well-established writers of an earlier period.

Conclusion: When persons are listening to you, is it not a kindness to use your verbs correctly? Verb etiquette is important!

You have seen that the principal parts of any verb must be known in order to use it correctly.

In your next lesson you will go further into the land of verbs.

**Answers**

Exercise 1: 1—run (helping verb, Have); 2—taken (helping verb, have); 3—drunk (helping verb, had); 4—eaten (helping verb, have); 5—dived (past tense); 6—proved (helping verb, have); 7—come (helping verb, have).

**Lesson 30 will appear Tuesday in the news columns.**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*A Saturday Page*

## Family Forum

**Music in the Home**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Los Angeles

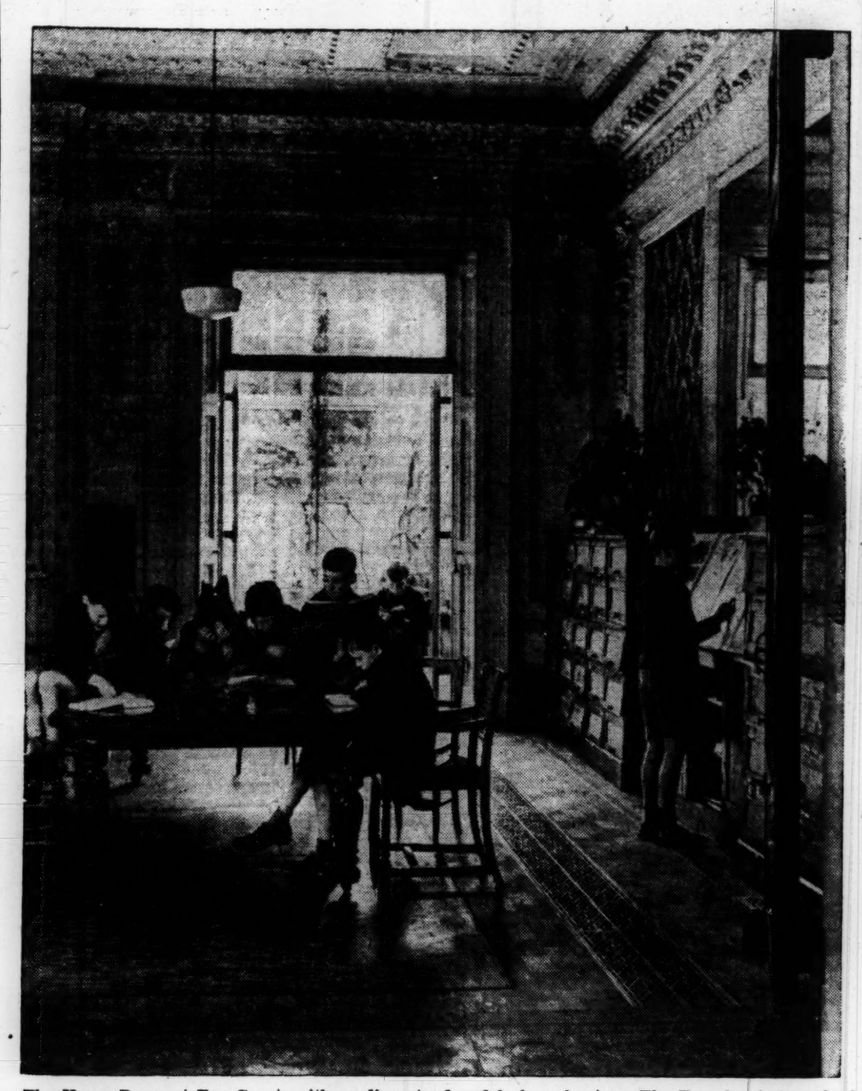
The Family Forum has many times met my questions on what to do next as a parent who is conscientiously trying to do the best for her children.

One of the Monitor's "Daily Quotations" is pinned up inside my desk. George MacDonald wrote it. "The first thing a kindness deserves is acceptance; the second—transmission." Because I have accepted so many kindly, helpful suggestions, may I pass on through the Family Forum some of my aids to a harmonious home?

Music is playing a big part in our scheme of harmony. Our two girls are 6 and 4½ years, and are very fortunate to be taking easy lessons on wee violins. Even if this were not possible, we have other helps to bring music into our lives, and they don't include a piano as yet. Our voices are learning just by singing the familiar things we know while we work or have our hair brushed or play. Hymns are much loved, with "Onward, Christian Soldiers" heading the list (we're soldiers of peace), and all sorts of nursery songs. Both girls carry a tune nicely. Whistling is fun, too. A xylophone or tone blocks have been lots of fun, and there are generally some easy tunes in a fancy book attached. Our favorite song book is a beautifully color-illustrated book of nursery songs (inexpensive), with simple arrangements, put out by Random House, "Favorite Nursery Songs." The songs are easily identified by the pictures. Christmas carols played a part in our song fest at home and school recently. In season you can get a book at the dime store—the children love 'em.

Nursery schools urge children to experiment with all sorts of musical "instruments," big and little. Sometimes it's noise to parental ears, but it's music to the young fry. If it's done out of doors it's supposed to be even more inspiring. They are first steps.

(Mrs.) M. H. F.



The House Room at Fan Court, with reading stand and lockers for toys. The French windows lead into the conservatory where small pets may be kept. Fan Court is a preparatory school for boys, at Longcross, Surrey, England.

## Like an Active Family at Home Are the Boys of Fan Court

By Melita Spraggs

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

London

To teach boys the academic subjects necessary for entry to a British Public School along lines which develop appreciation of spiritual values is the aim of Fan Court, Preparatory School for boys, at Longcross, Surrey, England.

By stressing the positive aspect of every phase of a boy's activities, and refusing to make a reality of the negative or "failure" side, Fan Court aims to create an atmosphere in which joyous and successful achievement is normal and natural.

The school was founded in 1932 by Christian Scientists in order that boys from the age of 7 to 14 years might be taught to apply their understanding of the principles of Christian Science to the practical affairs of life. It has no official connection with the Christian Science movement, but is under the direction of a Council and a Board of Governors, the members of which are Christian Scientists.

Boys are welcomed to Fan Court whose parents, though not students of Christian Science themselves, uphold the ideals of the school and wish their sons to be taught in accordance with its principles.

**Tenth Anniversary**

Last year the school received official recognition by the Board of Education as an "efficient Preparatory School." It is felt particularly appropriate that this recognition should mark its tenth anniversary.

Fan Court does not prepare boys for entry to any specific Public School. The choice is left to the parents. Consequently the list of schools to which boys go on leaving is long and varied. It includes Eton, Harrow, Stowe, Westminster, St. Paul's, Radley, Oundle, Leighton Park, Bryanston, and Wycliffe. These schools (unlike the "public" schools of America), are, as readers of this page know, Britain's traditional private schools to which boys go when they leave preparatory school at the age of 13 or 14.

Fan Court is a large Victorian mansion, standing in 60 acres of park on the outskirts of the Windsor Great Park.

There are two main blocks to the school: the House, with large, airy rooms and lofty windows, and the teaching block where all lessons are given. A modern, well-equipped gymnasium, the gift of parents and friends in 1937, is used for physical training and for indoor games. It has a stage which forms part of the floor and can be raised for lectures, concerts and plays.

Headmaster of the School is Mr. T. C. Elliott, M.A. (Manc.); L-és-L (Paris), who has had wide experience of British preparatory and Public Schools.

With Mr. Elliott I made a tour of the school during morning session. In the workshop chisels chipped busily and smoothing planes slid back and forth as book ends were fashioned from odd pieces of timber. In a corner of the shop stands a turning wheel for making wooden bowls. All the boys receive regular instruction in woodwork.

A blaze of cheerful color greeted us as we opened the door of the drawing class. The walls were covered with the boys' work. I noticed that even drawings by seven-year-olds showed a boldness of attack and fearless use of color which was characteristic of all the art work.

"We feel that every child has something to say with brush or pencil," Mr. Elliott said. "He is encouraged to pick out a subject, look at it carefully and express, unhindered, his own mental concept."

After a pause where the seven-year-olds were modeling a desert oasis scene, with palm trees and flat-roofed houses, we continued our tour through the less spectacular classes—the mathematics, the Latin and so on. There are usually not more than twelve boys in each class, often less.

Though the war seemed very remote from Fan Court on the day of my visit, I saw many indications that the boys were intensely interested in present-day developments. Copies of the London Times and The Christian Science Monitor are available for reading in the library; a notice-board in the hall is posted with press clippings; the School Magazine, written and illustrated by the boys, showed a wide range of interests outside school subjects. Each form (group) has a weekly lesson in current events; in history much time is devoted to social changes and developments; geography classes are illustrated by posters, photographs and literature supplied by travel agencies. A projector is used to show films both for classwork and general interest.

**Help on the "Estate"**

The boys take a great pride in the "Estate." One afternoon a week is given over to Estate Work and much of their leisure time is spent in making paths, gardening, tree-cutting and clearing. They also help with the wartime catering by keeping chickens. Two pigs have recently been added to the farm.

The domestic side of the school is cared for by Mrs. Elliott. Though this work calls for profound thought and ingenuity in overcoming wartime restrictions, Mrs. Elliott preserves a warm sense of home. The school luncheon which I took with the boys was a happy affair.

"Easy Steps to Correct English": See Index, Page 1

## Through the Editor's Window

**Winter Walks**

By Millicent Taylor

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Taking walks might be called a point of view about life, and one which, to those who have it, seems worth the acquiring. It can indeed contribute mightily to our education. For there is much to be seen on a walk undertaken not merely to get somewhere but for its own sweet sake.

I know a father and son who have taken walks together at all times of day or night, and at all seasons of the year. When separated by school, college, or business trips they still take walks, individually, so deeply do they enjoy this form of recreation and "self-education." A mother and young daughter of my acquaintance may often be seen together, city dwellers who yet love the out-of-doors. Once I knew a whole family who almost never missed a Sunday afternoon ramble through near-by woods together. As the children grew older and had guests, the guests were added to the walkers also. It was always an exploratory trip full of visits to favorite places—a majestic tree, a flower-carpeted dell, a spot where pink lady-slippers grew, a hole from which a friendly woodchuck might be coaxed to peer.

But many of us who take walks in spring, summer, or fall, do not think of taking them in winter. And what a lot is missed!

Winter sunsets, for example, are so beautiful and dramatic that they really should be observed when one's thought is not reaching ahead to the next thing that must be done—like getting to a meeting on time or buying one's couponful of butter. Whether in city, town, suburb, or country, the dark pattern of treetops or of roofs and chimney pots against a glowing sky is always worth contemplation. Winter shadows—the deeper blue-green within the pines, the lovely mauve lines of tree shadows on the snow, the accurate replica of a bush cast on the white ground in a flood of winter moonlight, urge one to give this exquisite season of pattern and design attention that is undivided. The winter walk is abundant opportunity for training and increasing one's powers of observation and appreciation.

Most of us, even city dwellers, can reach park or field. There is nothing more breathtakingly lovely than a spray of feathery winter grasses white with hoar frost. Nor more exciting than the tracks of some wee wild thing on freshly fallen snow—a small animal neighbor living so near yet never seen!

There are people who have never taken real walks under the stars. Returning on foot from a movie, perhaps; but not a real walk. There are little children (possibly one in your family), who have never seen the wonder of the winter constellations from outdoors in the "friendly dark" with a companionable parent.

We pay money to take winter courses in this and that. Right at hand for each one of us is an opportunity to increase our inner resources without money and without price. Like all "home study" courses, however, it yields results only according to how good a self-teacher one is, and with what faithfulness one "attends classes." A winter walk now and then is better than none; but winter walks of all kinds and in all weathers, combined with a definite aim of observing and enjoying (and perhaps helping a younger member of the family to do likewise), can be truly enriching.

## Drafting Courses For Women

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Groton, Mass.

In order to provide training suitable for women draftsmen in government and war industries, Lowthorpe School in Groton, Mass., is offering a rapid intensive course in Drafting and Engineering Drawing beginning in January. Special arrangements are being made to accommodate those taking this course at Lowthorpe School, and drafting room accommodations are being expanded to provide working facilities for such a course. This course follows in general outline the courses organized under the War Training Project of the United States Office of Education. The School maintains a bureau of placing those who complete the course.

## A Child's Faith In His School

Let the child be sure that you have confidence in the school to which you are sending him and in his teacher. There is much questioning of educational trends today. It goes on among parents, employers, and educators. It is a healthy sign. Progress is bound to come of it if it is sincere. But a little child is too young to understand such questioning. He needs to feel security, confidence in his teacher. It takes both teacher and parents to build up this sense of security, but it begins with the parents. They have the first opportunity. Then let your child hear only that which is constructive for him.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# The Home Forum



## "All things are become new"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IN THE first chapter of the Bible we are told (Genesis 1:31), **"God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."** John confirmed this truth in the first chapter of his Gospel, **"All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made"** (verse 3).

Therefore, into the universe of Spirit, God, no discord enters to disturb or destroy the perfect harmony. There is no element of evil to stir, upset, or overthrow the harmony which God maintains. There is no evil intent or purpose, no din of fear, hate, aggression, cupidity, sickness, sorrow, failure, and the like created by God, divine Mind, the great and only creator, and consequently there is no evil to enter God's perfect universe. Indeed, in his vision the Revelator saw the holy city, and saw that **"there shall in no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie"** (Revelation 21:27).

But the question may arise as to how we are to account for the present upset condition of the world. The upheaval in the world today is the outcome of the struggle between Truth and error. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 401), **"What I term *chemicalization* is the upheaval produced when immortal Truth is destroying erroneous mortal belief."** Then she adds, **"Mental chemicalization brings sin and sickness to the surface, forcing impurities to pass away, as is the case with a fermenting fluid."**

Chemicalization, then, is a purifying process and should not be feared or dreaded, but regarded as a promising sign of the uncovering and destroying of false beliefs. Hence there is no reason for alarm, dismay, or consternation when false beliefs pass away and **"all things are become new"** (II Corinthians 5:17). It should be noted here that Christian Science does not ignore or gloss over error, but disposes of it by exposing its nothingness.

As we put off the old beliefs, and overcome the various phases of fear of or trust in error, there is laid a firm foundation for the demonstration of peace, prosperity, righteousness, individually and collectively. Chemicalization is not to be regarded as a harrowing experience, leaving men and nations torn or worn, but rather should it be seen as promising a better condition, even as when light displaces darkness. So, indeed, the stirring of the human consciousness serves to purify it.

Divine realities, such as prayer, love, spiritual interest, aspiration, heavenly inspiration, are externalized in health, peace among men and nations, success, right adjustments in the home, in business, in the church and state. In the demonstration of Christianity, as Christ Jesus taught it and as it is revealed again in Christian Science, divine realities supersede and displace in human consciousness the dream shadows of materiality, and establish the true brotherhood of man.

When a child begins the study of numbers, the first thing is to learn to count, then to add, subtract, multiply, and divide. In this process of enlightenment there results progress out of ignorance into understanding. The child at times may feel that some problem is a jumble of figures; and sometimes he may even become downcast by discouragement, helplessness, and hopelessness. But none of this mental disturbance touches the figures or the mathematical facts involved in the problem. The answer is already a present reality. Once the child understands by demonstration that two and two is four he could not be frightened, dismayed, or dissuaded were others to try to convince him that two and two equals anything but four.

Similarly, in the study of Christian Science, spiritual enlightenment displaces the darkness of mortal ignorance. The Christian Scientist maintains that mental poise, born of demonstration, which is not shaken; and he knows that the untouched perfection of God and man is eternally the glorious fact upon which every Christian Science treatment is based. The Preacher declares (Ecclesiastes 3:14), **"I know that, whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it."** One thus comes to see that the mortal concept is being educated out of itself, and that all the discord, suffering, defeatism, and turmoil is so-called mortal mind's dream about itself. It can never be about God or His creation, because materiality cannot cognize its opposite any more than darkness comprehends light, and vice versa. Spirit and Spirit's creation cannot be discerned materially. Just as darkness is but the absence of light, and the two never take cognizance one of the other, and consequently never abide together, so is materiality but the absence of spirituality, and the two never abide together nor take cognizance one of the other.

In "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 56), **"The chaos of mortal mind is made the stepping-stone to the cosmos of immortal Mind."** This statement is definitely reassuring, because it shows us that rising above "the chaos of mortal mind" is a call to come up higher into the ever-present realm of spiritual consciousness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

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"THE DUO": *A Drawing by Childe Hassam*

(FREDERICK) CHILDE HASSAM (1859-1935) was a New Englander who, like many contemporaries, commenced his career in business and then turned to art. His early experience was in the field of illustration and he never entirely relinquished that phase of picture-making. He could describe the daily life which he observed with sympathetic understanding. In this drawing, we may see how he recorded, in the abbreviated sketch, a typical domestic scene. Such sketches were pictorial memoranda which refreshed the artist's memory when he embarked upon a large composition.

Childe Hassam worked and studied in Paris for three years and his style followed the pattern of the Impressionists.

D. A.

### *Solemn Music*

Slowly along my path the colors change,
the vivid brilliant range
gives place to soberer, somberer, darker hues,
hues,
red to carbuncle, blues to deeper blues;
yellows to golds and golds to umbers turn,
the fringes of the spectrum dully burn
with ultra-violet and with infra-red,
black light. Green gloom of forests overhead
meets, and mahogany trunks on either hand
press in and huge sheer cliffs that countermand
the ray of sun and star. Through indigo
the shining cobalt sky, a ribbony crack,
melts swiftly into black.
But this I know;
the valley never closes quite,
the door is never wholly shut,
the last star cannot be put out.
Color and light however dim
the genesis of day declare,
color and light are always there,
there is no utter vacuum
of light, no final blackness of despair.
In this cool place of throned solemnity
there is no tragedy.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

## One Room, Unlimited

I FEEL SLIGHTLY APOLOGETIC, really, for being so happy in one room. You, as a matter of fact, would insist that a house is far more satisfying. Limited as to space and outlook, you would say firmly, is life in one room. And that would be the end of that.

This morning, however, before getting out of bed, I glanced around my room and was full of contentment. This was my home: pale gold walls and ruffly white curtains—sea-foam against panels of amber—the lemon verbena in a jade-green jar reflected in the mirror, the gleaming silver bowl of fruit on the round table, the tick of the clock, the sunlight occupying the window-sill. And then I remembered your amused annoyance, and I tried conscientiously to think of the houses I had lived in—the white one with blue-green blinds and a flagstone terrace, the gray one with the garden, the cottage on the Cape, the stucco—but, at that moment, a persuasive room plucked at my elbow and, well, there's something about a room.

It wasn't so remarkable a room, you might say, that one in the Costa Rican village. A hotel room at that. And yet, it had a spirit of adventure in its gay red curtains and an amazing touch of opulence in the silk bed coverlet. Early in the morning, the sun shone hot and white on the thoroughfare beneath my window, but that simply made the scene more brilliant and lent sparkle to the people who were moving about the market-place. Or is it only that everything is more beautiful in the sunlight?

Of course, I will admit that the manager's sense of humor was somewhat disconcerting. There was the time when I entered my room and, turning on the light, found what appeared to be a live alligator lying squarely in the middle of the floor, staring at me with beady eyes. Until then, I had often wondered what it would be like to fly by one's own power. I found I already knew. As I made a sharp bank around the stairway in the hall, I collided with the manager himself, bent double with laughter, his fat sides shaking. My flight thus abruptly halted, I soon joined in; though, as I remember, my laughter had a slightly hollow note. Years have passed since then; but I might add that, to this day, a mounted alligator commands my deepest respect.

One morning, when the sunlight was brightest, I walked into a clearing near the jungle's edge. The trees became alive with leaping black monkeys, peering at me through the branches and keeping up an incessant scolding. I stood perfectly still and soon could distinguish the screech of the parakeets and the rustle of things unseen. I think I shall never forget those sounds; they suggest so much of nature—wild, free, untamed—and of the charm that is Costa Rica.

You would have approved of my room in Honolulu. Although belonging to a decade ago, it shines in my memory like a light in the country on a dusky night. Everything about the island returns to me: the flower *leis*, the vivid grass, the trailing *cadena d'amour*, the patterned splendor of the trees. Its exquisite loveliness tugged at my heart the moment our ship entered harbor, maneuvering skillfully to avoid the coral reefs, whose glowing hues resemble a submerged rainbow. A few soft clouds—giant powder-puffs of down dipped in tea rose—only made the blue of the sky more startling. I remember thinking irrelevantly that, if I were a bird, I would don my choicest feathers and head for that blue. But, being merely a traveler in search of a home, I did the next best thing: I put on my happiest hat and called a cab.

When I saw the room, its ivory willow chairs upholstered in pink and mauve pastels, I knew it was mine. The window-seat had a superb view of Diamond Head, and the kidney-shaped desk kept an eye on the tropical garden next door. Tall and stately palms, hibiscus the color of ripe pomegranates, gardenia petals dripping sweetness, rosebushes heavy with bloom. It was like something out of a dream and it all belonged to me. I lacked nothing; my room was my kingdom.

I have saved my favorite for the last. A little back room, wistful as an unloved child, overlooking an ill-kept neighborhood. I can see you raise your eyebrows in polite protest. But you must wait a moment before you speak. It proved to be a treasure-trove; it so enriched my life that I felt even a little sorry when I moved away. From it, I learned to appreciate the ordinary things: the song of birds, the music of raindrops on the roof, the humility of a violet shedding its perfume under a sagging picket-fence, the dignity of human labor. I learned how salutary it is to let go the external things, which once seemed all-important, and to find companionship with the beautiful things of the mind. Tolerance, patience, understanding: these took on new meaning. Above all, it taught me that home, be it four walls or forty, is a place where love abides, an assurance that has brought serene and lasting satisfaction.

After the war, I shall probably build a house. And you will study the plans with interest. Until, one day, I shall decide that, perhaps, to begin with, one room will suffice. At that, you will shrug your shoulders and walk away. And, from your standpoint, you would be entirely right.

ALINE POWERS FISHER

## The Tropical Islands of the Sahara

"ISLAND" is really the only descriptive word for an oasis in its ocean of desolation. It suddenly springs up and suddenly disappears. Unless the water changes its course, nothing human can cause a tree to grow outside its perimeter, any more than anything could be raised out of the sea.

The whole of southern Algeria is crossed by rivers, which in the winter have a certain amount of water, but which in the summer are dry, and are in reality only drains to carry off the rain which comes down from the hills after storms.

The real rivers of the south follow the watercourses, but they flow underground, and it is only when they rise to the surface that they form an oasis, and, as the Arabs say, the palm-trees spring up with their feet in the water and their heads in the flames. Anywhere along these courses wells can be sunk and the water tapped at a depth varying from one hundred and twenty to twelve hundred feet, and in some cases there are broad underground lakes, known to the natives as Behar Tahtani—*the sea of the underworld.*

Wherever, therefore, the river rises to the surface and forms an oasis the land becomes very rich, and all vegetation is of the most luxuriant. Sand mixed with irrigated earth is excessively fertile, and produces everything from roses and strawberries to jasmine and lemons. Cereals would thrive and cover endless acres if there was enough water. Water—that is the question of daily life in the great south. You may cross endless wastes of desertic plain with only a few tufts of alfa grass here and there, and suddenly come upon a great oasis, green and fresh in the watered land. But it ends as abruptly as it began, and, although you may find yourself standing in a garden of flowers and fruits and green grass, two hundred yards away is the blasted desolation of the Sahara.

The distribution of water, therefore, is done very methodically. There is, of course, the underground layer, in which rest the roots of the palms, but the surface water for the lesser vegetables is another matter. There is always a point where the water actually comes to the surface in the form of springs, and, of course, the river-bed which, during the winter rains, is running with water, sometimes after big storms is a raging torrent overflowing the land.

The water is, therefore, captured at these points and carried into the oasis by means of channels called *seguias*, so inclined that the water is always flowing around the gardens. The oasis is, moreover, divided into areas, and the areas receive the water at regular intervals. A garden has so many minutes, according to its size, and it is calculated that the whole surface under cultivation is flooded for its appointed period once every seven days. . . .

There is little else to describe in the oasis, as the atmosphere of the past is impossible to realize for those who live in great cities. The lack of traffic, the blueness of the sky, the tall, feathery palms, the dignity of the Arabs, the silence—especially the silence—are things which must be seen and felt to be appreciated.

It is a setting of peace, an atmosphere of calm—a calm solution to the worries of modern life.—From "Algeria from Within," by R. V. C. BODLEY. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

### *No Place Apart*

Love is no secret, inaccessible place,
But sunlight in the opening of a door,
Accustomed thresholds and the trodden floor,
The shared, the known, the undeliberate grace.
Love is the constantly remembered thing,
Changeless in exile, changeless in the drift
Of years that move on calendars, that shift
Season and time, but not the heart's own spring.

It is no place apart—it is a home
To which all wanderers of the earth may come,
Needing no map or compass, but the sure
Knowledge that this forever will endure,
A confident serenity that stays
The quiet center of our whirlpool days.

SARA KING CARLETON

## "Toutes choses sont faites nouvelles"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS SON PREMIER CHAPITRE, la Bible déclare (Genèse 1:31): "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait, et il vit que cela était très bien." Jean confirme cette vérité au chapitre un, verset trois, de son Évangile, où il écrit: "Toutes choses ont été faites par elle [la Parole], et rien de ce qui a été fait n'a été fait sans elle."

Donc, dans l'univers de Dieu, de l'Esprit, il n'entre rien qui trouble ou détruise l'harmonie parfaite. Il n'existe aucun élément nuisible qui puisse bouleverser ou renverser l'harmonie que Dieu maintient. Dieu, l'Entendement divin, le grand, le seul créateur, n'a pas créé les mauvaises intentions, le désordre de la crainte, la haine, l'agression, la cupidité, la maladie, l'affliction, l'insuccès; aussi le mal ne peut-il entrer dans l'univers parfait de Dieu. Quand le Révélateur eut la vision de la cité sainte, il lui fut montré qu'il "n'y entrera rien de souillé, ni personne qui se livre à l'abomination et au mensonge" (Apocalypse 21:27).

On se demande peut-être comment il faut expliquer les profondes perturbations du monde actuel. Ces bouleversements sont le résultat de la lutte entre l'erreur et la Vérité. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 401): "Ce que je nomme *chimicalisation*, est la révolution produite lorsque la Vérité immortelle détruit la croyance mortelle erronée." Puis elle ajoute: "La chimicalisation mentale fait remonter le péché et la maladie à la surface, contraignant les impuretés à s'éliminer, comme dans la fermentation d'un liquide."

La chimicalisation est donc un processus purificateur qui ne doit pas inspirer la crainte ou l'effroi; il faut plutôt y voir un indice encourageant, une preuve que les fausses croyances sont en train d'être démasquées et détruites. Il n'y a pas de raisons pour s'alarmer, s'effrayer, se désoler quand les fausses croyances s'effondrent et que "toutes choses sont faites nouvelles" (II Corinthiens 5:17). Remarquons ici que la Science Chrétienne, loin de fermer les yeux sur l'erreur ou de la pallier, la dissipe en faisant voir son néant.

A mesure que nous dépouillons les fausses croyances et que nous cessons soit de craindre l'erreur soit de nous appuyer sur elle, nous établissons un fondement solide pour la démonstration individuelle et collective de la paix, de la prospérité, de la justice. La chimicalisation ne devrait pas être tenue pour une terrible épreuve dont les hommes et les nations sortent épuisés, abattus; elle présage au contraire une situation meilleure, la lumière déplaçant les ténèbres. L'agitation produite dans la conscience humaine aide à la purifier.

Les réalités divines telles que la prière, l'amour, l'intérêt spirituel, les nobles désirs, l'inspiration céleste, se traduisent par la santé, la paix entre les hommes et les peuples, le succès, les progrès assurant l'harmonie au foyer, dans les affaires, dans le domaine de l'église ou de l'État. Lorsqu'on démontre le christianisme enseigné par Jésus le Christ et révélé de nouveau par la Science Chrétienne, les réalités divines prévalent dans la conscience humaine; elles en chassent les ombres du rêve matériel pour établir à leur place la vraie fraternité des hommes.

Dans ses premières leçons d'arithmétique, l'enfant doit apprendre à compter; puis il fera des additions, des soustractions, des multiplications, des divisions. Graduellement la lumière se fait, l'ignorance cède à la compréhension. Certains écoliers ont parfois l'impression que tel problème est une salade de chiffres; ils sont tentés de perdre courage, de croire qu'ils n'arriveront pas au but. Mais ces pensées d'abattement, d'inquiétude, n'altèrent point les chiffres du problème ou les faits mathématiques. La réponse est déjà une réalité présente. Si l'élève d'une classe enfantine a compris et prouvé que deux fois deux font quatre, on ne pourra le convaincre que deux fois deux donnent un autre résultat; il ne se laissera ni effrayer ni troubler par les faux arguments.

De même, lorsqu'on étudie la Science Chrétienne, la clarté spirituelle chasse les ténèbres de l'ignorance mortelle. Les Scientistes Chrétiens peuvent maintenir l'équilibre mental, le calme que rien n'ébranle parce qu'il repose sur la démonstration; ils savent que l'immuable perfection de Dieu et de l'homme est toujours le grand fait qui constitue la base du traitement par la Science Chrétienne. L'Ecclésiaste nous dit (3:14): "J'ai reconnu que tout ce que Dieu fait subsiste à toujours: on ne peut rien y ajouter, ni rien en retrancher." On arrive donc à voir que le concept mortel est en train de se corriger par l'éducation; que les inharmonies, les souffrances, le défaitisme, le tumulte font partie du rêve de l'entendement mortel, qui n'a trait qu'à lui-même. Ce songe ne concerne jamais Dieu ou Sa création, car la matérialité n'a pas plus connaissance de son opposé que les ténèbres ne saisissent la lumière, ou *vice versa*. L'Esprit et la création spirituelle ne peuvent se discerner matériellement. L'obscurité n'est, comme nous le savons, que l'absence de lumière; ces deux choses ne peuvent ni se percevoir l'une l'autre, ni se trouver réunies. De même, la matérialité n'est que l'absence de spiritualité; ces deux contraires s'excluent mutuellement et n'ont pas connaissance l'un de l'autre.

Dans *Unity of Good*, Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 56): "Le chaos de l'entendement mortel devient le marchepied conduisant au cosmos de l'Entendement immortel." Cette déclaration est très encourageante, car elle montre à quoi nous sommes appelés: en nous élevant au-dessus du "chaos de l'entendement mortel," nous parviendrons à la conscience spirituelle, au royaume toujours présent.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## Fashion Note From the Paris of 1821

IN THIS CENTURY when progress is visible on all sides, each day brings changes in the building of carriages. Even the plain coupé of the middle classes has been improved by the ingenious designers. The Germans, the Russians, and above all the English have successively set the fashion for our carriage-makers. Tilburys are fashionable for the summer. Gigs are scorned by all but brokers and small-part actors. A notary, a lawyer, or a young doctor dares not appear in the Bois or at Longchamps save in a Tilbury.

A carriage is an absolute necessity in Paris. It adds to a man's reputation as well as to his comfort. Many marriages have been made because the future bridegroom promised a carriage to his bride. A young friend of mine once assured me that he had never seen an ugly woman seated in a carriage. . . .

There were a great many young men on horseback at Longchamps the other day. You saw a few cabriolets with family parties, rented carriages with actresses, and the inevitable Tilbury. It is the height of style to be seen on foot in the Allée des Champs-Élysées while one's carriage with coachman and footman follows. The colors most in favor on the Promenade these last June days are lilac and light yellow for the women, myrtle green for the men.—Louis Sébastien Mercier, in "La Foudre," from "The Paris We Remember," edited by ELISABETH FINLEY THOMAS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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## *Intimate Message: Washington*

***Where Will the Chemical Division Go Next?*** ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

I said "I don't believe it." My friend said, "Come and find out." This is what I discovered.

The Chemical Division of the War Production Board was organized in the spring of 1940 and took up initial quarters in the Munitions Building. It doesn't affect my story, but the Munitions Building was a "temporary" structure, built in World War I, which is serving well in jam-packed Washington today. The Chemical Division was a cosy little agency of six persons when it started. It stayed in the Munitions Building from May to November, 1940.

Then it started to move. It has been moving ever since. It has often been two or three jumps ahead of the businessman who was trying to do business with it. Office No. 2 was in the Social Security Building. Here, at first, it was all together on one wing, on the fourth floor.

The next location wasn't far away. It was within the same building. Part of the Division stayed on Floor 4 and part went to Floor 3. Workers felt this was quite a hardship to be separated into two sections, but they didn't know what was ahead of them.

In the fall of 1941 the Division moved across the street into "Temporary R." The Division was expanding all the time. I don't know how big it was at this time, but now it has 700 members. Temporary R was hastily completed about October, 1941. The Division stayed there until May, 1942. What happened after that, you may have guessed. It moved.

**It Was Too Good to Last**

This time it moved back to the other side of the Social Security Building, into what is called the Railroad Retirement Building. This was perhaps the happiest day of all. The building was big enough. Furthermore it was close enough to WPB-GHQ (in the Social Security Building) so that things were comfortable and convenient. But, of course, it was too good to last in wartime Washington.

So the Division moved into new quarters. Let's see, how many times is this?—six, as I make it. In the fall of 1942 it packed its papers and desks, unpinned its wall calendars, climbed into moving vans again, and ended up in the new Municipal Building about one third of a mile away from GHQ. The beauty about the location was that the Division was scattered all up and down the new structure, honeycombed in vacant chambers with city offices beside it so that it would be mixed up with the Police Department on one floor, the Motor Squad on another, the "Lost and Found" on the next and extending this juxtaposition of municipal government and chemicals from basement to attic.

Well, this curious mixture lasted to December, 1942. But at that time—gracious! You have guessed it again!—the WPB Chemical Division moved. Yes, this time it moved into "Temporary S," or at any rate, it has started to move. The start was made around Dec. 15 and is still going on. The difficulty now is that the outgoing and dispossessed tenants of Temporary S are reluctant to go, obviously recognizing the kind of a world Washington is these days for homeless federal agencies, and not wishing to be shoved out into a cold world with the oil situation what it is. So part of the Chemical Division is still in the Municipal Building along with the "cops," while part of it is in Temporary S. Thus there have been seven locations in two years.

**Hard for Mr. Smiths to Get Around**

It is, perhaps, this merry-go-round of agitated agencies that has given the capital, more than anything else, the reputation of being a mad house. Businessmen coming down from New York, from Kankakee or South Bend never find the same office in the place they left it, and the man at top has generally changed too. You can imagine harassed Mr. Smith looking up the Chemical Division in the old Security Building, then sleuthing after it to Temporary R, being forwarded again, like a delayed letter, to the Railroad Retirement Building, sticking to it pluckily as he bounds on from there, and finally perhaps winding up in the Lost and Found Bureau, or even crashing through triumphantly to Temporary S, only to find that "Joe" has evaporated somewhere in transit.

This is the story of just one agency, and I am assured that the story of some of the others is even more striking. I do not set it down in a critical spirit; I believe that, contrary to most reports, Washington is doing a tremendous job and doing it as well as fallible mankind can do under terrible pressure. I believe there is as much devotion and inspiration here among the toil and overtime of some of the unknown Government workers, as there is in the big war factories, yes, or even among the boys in the Army and Navy. But this specific chronology illustrates the difficulties of wartime Washington and what comes of trying to jam a No. 10 city into a No. 9 shoe. Some of this confusion and waste motion could be avoided by planning, and it is to be hoped that the peregrinating Chemical Division will soon come to rest.

## *The Country Speaks: Georgia*

***State's Name Written Large in 1942*** ..... ***By Eldon R. Lindsey***

The year 1942 brought so many more honors than usual to Georgia that some of her more enthusiastic citizens are currently calling her the "State of champions." The championships won and new records set—both national and sectional—were varied; ranging from football, to marching, to sewing.

The University of Georgia won its first Southeastern Conference football championship and an invitation to the Rose Bowl, which classic they also won. Frankie Sinkwich, captain of the Georgia team, was voted the "outstanding male athlete of the year" by the nation's sports scribes. Coach William A. Alexander of Georgia Tech was voted "coach of the year" by his fellow football coaches scattered all over the nation—a signal honor.

Six hundred United States Army Infantry paratroopers with full packs and field equipment averaging 60 pounds each, set an American record for sustained marching by covering 120 miles over the red-clay hills and muddy streams of North Georgia in 72 hours. They left the highways at Toccoa and set out through the country, arriving in Atlanta weary, but happy and singing. They finished the last mile at double time, and then paraded down Peachtree Street amid admiring throngs. While a few fell out on the way, these caught up after resting awhile, and the entire 600 finished together. They marched in rain and cold, but there were no absentees. This should silence those who have been criticizing the American youth for being soft.

**Victories in 4-H Club Work**

But perhaps the most important championships coming to the Cracker State in 1942 were the victories won by eight Georgia girls in the national 4-H Club contests in Chicago in December; important because they reveal great quantities of the qualities of industry, initiative, resourcefulness, imagination, inspiration and the spirit to achieve in the farm youth of the State. Development of these and similar qualities of thought and action among the boys and girls on the farms to the point where they are recognized nationally cannot help but be of permanent value to Georgia, to the South, and therefore to the nation, citizens here feel. Georgia won more first places than any other State, and more than she had ever won before.

The champions were: Eula Wood, winner of leadership award, which meant that her work in organizing new clubs; in studying national problems; writing about them and discussing them with groups topped the similar work of any other girl in the nation.

Sara Martin Alderman was recognized as having the best record in home canning of fruits, vegetables, and meats. During nine years of 4-H Club work she canned for home consumption and sold farm products amounting to more than $11,000 in value.

**Plenty of Competition**

Sallie Cook had the best all-around record of general excellence, meaning that she had a higher average in all phases of 4-H Club work than any other girl in America; and there were thousands participating.

Dorothy Edmonds led the 4-H Club girls of the nation in gardening by growing 23 different vegetables on two thirds of an acre of land, amounting to more than 11,000 pounds harvested through October. She did all the work by hand, without outside help, and had to rely upon her own knowledge of soil and its care. She planted one or more vegetables each month, both winter and summer, resulting in a fresh supply being available at all times.

Okie Hendrix led the girls of the country in home beautification. This meant that she achieved more improvements in home beautification with less expense than any other contestant from the 48 States.

Eva Mae Jones led the nation's girls in the planning and designing of clothes, and in excellence of sewing.

**Proofs of Ingenuity**

Elizabeth Whitfield won the dress revue contest; wearing an $8.75 dress, a $1.35 hat and carrying a $1.30 handbag, all of which she made herself. She has been earning all of her spending money for the past three years by sewing for her teachers and neighbors.

The eighth was Juanita Huelett, who was given the first alternate's place in food preservation, meaning that she would be given the first award in this phase of work if the winner could not accept the scholarship that goes with it.

All contestants had to operate within certain prescribed limits of expense, thereby taxing their ingenuity to the fullest. The Georgia girls here listed range from 15 to 19 years of age, and all live in the country.

College scholarships or war bonds went to the winners. But the real beneficiaries will be their counties, their state and their nation, who will continue to profit indefinitely from their industry, alertness, initiative, resourcefulness and desire to do things better than they have been or are being done.

## *To Change the Subject:*

***Bumper Crop of Questionnaires*** ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

Who would have thought that the day would come when the government questionnaire would become a Farm Problem? But it has. Filling out forms has become a chore which in some cases is more onerous to the farmer than bedding the horses or milking the cows. So serious has the red tape problem become on the farm that the American Farm Bureau Federation at its recent convention felt impelled to ask for relief from questionnaires, warning that unless they are reduced in number and simplified, "farm production will be seriously impaired."

In other words, you can't husk corn and harvest soybeans when you have to spend hours at your desk puzzling over the answers to questions A, B. and C.

After all, bookkeeping itself is relatively new to farm people. In the old days, all a farmer had to do to make a success of his job was to know the business of producing and selling grain, livestock and fiber, and put his knowledge to practical use. In more recent years, with the advent of scientific farming, farmers have begun to keep books and the more progressive farmers have set up little offices in their homes. Now some bookkeeping has been made necessary for income tax purposes.

Even the simplest bookkeeping adds considerably to the farmer's work or that of his wife. For unlike the city businessman, Mr. Farmer can't afford to hire the job done, unless he happens to be an uncommonly large-scale operator. Usually he does it himself after his long day outdoors is finished, or his wife looks after the books in the moments she has left after doing the cooking, the washing and the canning, after looking after the chickens and taking care of the children.

And now along comes the additional task of filling out questionnaires which the Government finds necessary to use in connection with its war production program. City businessmen find them a time-consuming part of their production job, but the industrialist at least doesn't have to stop his task of managing a factory to write down the answers. He can call Jim, the bookkeeper, and ask him to take over, or he can assign Miss Blank, his secretary, to the work, if she has a flair for statistics.

The farmer, however, has to leave his tractor or his pitchfork or his combine and take up the pen himself and go to work on something written in fine print and legalistic language. It's asking a good deal.

Probably the forms seem simple enough to the people who get them out. These officials are immersed in the problems involved, and have little idea of the ordinary person's lack of knowledge of the subject. Let them listen, however, to the Farm Bureau's complaint:

"Civilians are constantly receiving from governmental boards and bureaus great quantities of forms and questionnaires. . . . Many of these documents are complex, vague, bewildering, and unnecessary. Too often, rules and regulations prepared by persons who have no practical knowledge of actual conditions in the field are simply unworkable."

The Farm Bureau's answer to the problem is to "decentralize the administrative process." Local officials, the Farm Bureau leaders hold, understand local conditions better than Washington administrators and could be counted on to make simpler and fewer questionnaires.

In any case the revolt against the questionnaire has begun. Will it produce some hero, to be known to history as the man who simplified the questionnaire? If it does, this great man will be honored as the one who made it possible for farmers to lay down their fountain pens, return to their fields, and so produce the food that helped win the world war.

# Polish Women Help Army in Camp in Far-Off Iran

**They are called the Pestki, and they perform tasks in postal service, transport, supply, and in office work—Skill in housekeeping used in carrying on canteen duties—Recreational programs organized.**

By Ann Su Cardwell

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Polish women are in the Army, too, and they have a name. It's the Pestki.

Like WAACS in America and ATS in England, the name is made up of a combination of initials. Pomocnicza Sluzba Kobiet is the name of their organization, meaning Women's Auxiliary Service. The three letters pronounced together sound like pestki, the Polish word for a seed or the stone of a fruit.

This is the first time in Polish history that women have been officially a part of the Army. There are about 3,000 of them, training with the men in the Middle East, and a few more now in Britain for special training.

They are serving in the Army postal service, in transport work, in supply departments, and in offices. They take over as much of the Army housekeeping as possible, serve in the canteens, and have a major part in organizing recreational, social and educational activities.

**Somewhere Beyond Iran**

According to report, Polish women have stood the tests well, and promise to become a valuable branch of the Army.

The Polish headquarters, like all Army addresses these days, is simply "somewhere beyond the borders of Iran." It is a two-day automobile ride from Teheran. Here, in a little desert Arab community in the midst of an oasis of date palms, the Polish community includes not only soldiers and women of the Army, but civilians as well—elderly people and children for the most part, all of whom must be looked after by the military authorities.

One who has just returned from a visit there describes it as just the sort of place you might find in Libya or Algeria or Tunisia. A little stream winds among the palms. There are half-tumbled down huts built of dried mud, a noisy, Oriental bazaar, a coffee house, frequented by bearded men in turbans.

Everywhere there are dates, and all around are the tented towns of the Polish troops—little towns organized and conducted according to their own manner of life.

**Campfire in Center**

Desert twilight descends swiftly and the air grows chill. Officers, soldiers, and Pestki are seen walking about. There is a great open square, lighted by many swinging kerosene lanters. In the center is a campfire, and around it are seated thousands of soldiers.

There are recitations, then a series of Polish folk dances—the oberek, the mazurka, the kujawiak. The commanding officer makes a brief speech. He tells the men and women that they have completed their first stage of training, and are now in the second—that of preparation.

The third and last, he says, will be that of battle. "We want our Army together as one unit," he says, "so that when we strike, the reverberation of that blow will reach not only our enemies, not only our Allies, but all our people in Poland.

"Nobody is going to give Poland to us for nothing. We have got to get it by our own hard work . . . Those who remain to undertake this task and are before me are strong and well, and form an Army with which miracles can be accomplished. I firmly believe that we shall accomplish them!"

A sturdy part of this determined little Army is the Pestki, willing to turn their hands to anything they can do in the service of Poland and her fighting men.

Polish Ministry of Information

**Variety of Tasks Performed With Gallantry**

**The Pestki (Women's Auxiliary) of the Polish Army (above), as they train for service at a Polish Army camp somewhere in Iran. Polish women in England (below) training for special service with the Polish Army, scan the pages of their own language newspaper as eagerly as they would open a letter from home.**

## *Morale of Norwegians Lifted By Valor of Hidden Press*

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Norway's underground press thrives. Numbering at least 12 publications, "it has become so efficient that radio news received from Britain at 7:30 in the evening makes headlines in these secret newspapers the following morning," declared Else Margrethe Roed, Norwegian author, journalist, and working member of the underground press, here yesterday.

Two of the major factors which keep up the spirits of the Norwegians—and according to Miss Roed they are "very optimistic"—are the capable work of the underground press and the stupidity of the Quislings.

Miss Roed, who was editor of a popular woman's magazine, continued to carry on during the Quisling regime until she felt she was no longer safe from the Gastapo. She then made her way, largely on foot, through the mountains across Norway's invisible border into Sweden—one of the first women to escape from occupied Norway, arriving here by British convoy on New Year's Eve. She left Norway in the late fall.

Giving a vivid picture of life under the Nazis, she told of the methodical distribution of Norway's mimeographed underground papers. About 10,000 are distributed, and each person concerned is counted upon to circulate at least 20.

"The Nazis try hard to make friends, but they are so stupid," she continued. "They place a Quisling in the King's Castle, paint Nazi flags on all our public buildings, forbid the mention of even red, blue or white—our national colors—in our periodicals. We cannot even wear the little red caps which Norwegians have made part of their favorite skiing costumes—'It is a demonstration.'

"When the Germans decided to move into a house, they would come in, look it over and say, 'I give you two days. Then you must be out. Take your clothes—leave everything else as it is. I like it—so,'" she related. When they took half a house, they would keep it so hot it was unbearable. The other half would have no heat at all, and hot water once a week. "The day we had hot water," Miss Roed added with a smile, "we would invite all our friends in to take a bath.

"We never speak of the underground," Miss Roed explained. "Very few people in underground last more than six months. One of the most wonderful things is the way the women encourage the men to carry on. When a man tells his wife he is joining, she asks no questions. It is better for her to know nothing. But in every way she offers encouragement for him to go."

Food is very scarce, according to this journalist. Norwegians still send out their fleets of fishing boats, but all the fish goes to the Germans. Fishermen must get a certificate to operate, and can go only a prescribed distance. Their catch must be sold at a price fixed by the Germans—a normal price—but only to Germans. A small fisherman might be able to save some of his catch for his family, but the large concerns—never.

"The chief diet of the people, when they can get it, is dried fish, herring flour, and turnips," said Miss Roed, "and the women take pride in making what they have attractive. They use their fine china and best linens no matter how poor the fare.

"When you wake up in the morning your first thought is, 'What can we get to eat today?' The women line up in long cues from 7 in the morning—sometimes you get something, sometimes—nothing. If you are fortunate, you share what you have with the others, no matter how little. To drink, we have coffee made of acorns. Tea is made from various dried leaves, such as strawberry leaves. If we have carrots, we save the green tops—dry them—and use for soup.

"In Oslo the Nazis have taken over all the schools for barracks. But children go to informal schools held in our dining rooms in groups of six to 10.

"Clothing is very difficult to get, for more, but no more are to be of underwear and two shirts. Sometimes you can get an order for more, but no more are to be had in the shops. Shoes are the worst problem. People wear whatever they can get. They never fit. Most people are reduced to wooden shoes."

## Americans' Contributions Provide Trade Courses for Young Chinese

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Dimes and dollars donated by Americans have started a new technical venture in China, the Indusco Bailie Training School, where teen-age boys learn how to become glorified "grease monkeys," junior machinists, chemists, textile experts or accountants and upon graduation receive jobs in the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives.

In courses lasting from two to four years, the boys are taught how to dismantle and reassemble automobile engines, weave their own uniforms, manufacture chemicals, dig wells, and other pursuits which will make them useful in China's industrial awakening, Indusco offices here report.

Alarm clocks jingle at 4:30 in the morning for these students, and theory and practice are divided into four hours each of study and work, the most popular class being that concerned with the automobile engine. Each month a group of boys studying mining are taken to local mines run by members of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives.

Many of the boys are chosen from co-operatives in China; others have escaped from occupied territory into Free China, some walking hundreds of miles. The school is named after an American missionary, Joseph Bailie, who enabled young Chinese to obtain industrial and engineering scholarships in the United States—men who are now taking a major part in the Chinese industrial co-operative movement.

## Effect of War on Daily Life Explored

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—What the war is doing to everyday life of Americans in wages, the daily job, food and gasoline rations, as well as how the United States can begin now to help build a more workable family relationship among nations after the guns cool, are questions explored by 12 authorities in a symposium of broad and engaging interest.

Nearly everything is found changing under the strongly revolutionary influence of the war. It all adds up to the conclusion by these searchers, writing in The American Journal of Sociology, that a veritable "new world" or "new order" is coming, not in the false slogans of the dictators, but in a more alert democracy.

The discussions range from the nebulously intellectual to the politically practical. Robert K. Lamb, staff director of the House Tolan Committee investigating national defense migration, brings the matter right down into terms of today's news by declaring that the concentration of war contracts is causing a "distortion" of the American industrial map in the direction of great concentration of population in a limited number of communities.

Mobilizing of the manpower resources of the country, he insists, is being largely "dictated by the pattern of war contract-letters, because the agencies of government in charge of manpower have neither operating structure nor function." Making no mention of need for a labor-draft, Mr. Lamb suggests that an agency for subsidized training and transfer, without a means test, be established to supplement existing agencies. This agency, he adds, could be made reversible and used in post-war demobilization.

Dr. H. M. Kallen, of the New School for Social Research in New York, finds the nation's schools unprepared for war, "inept in adjusting to it," and still hoping for a "return to normalcy," after the war. He holds that in the schools conversion from peace to war has taken the forms of "dilution" and "acceleration," and insists that "the education of free youths in the warlike virtues is a task upon which the survival of free society depends."

**Family**

"Perhaps the war's exigencies," he says, "throwing the now required study of the history of the United States and its institutions into new perspectives may lead to a reconsideration of this traditional American attitude.

Surveying "The Effect of War on the American Family," Dr. Ernest W. Burgess, of the University of Chicago, finds "observable" and "profound" results. Among the latter are "intensification of the trend toward the companionship type of family, as distinguished from the institutional type, a further rise in the status of women, further losses of family function, further liberalization of the code of sexual morality, and an increase in family instability as an accompaniment of the transition of the family status."

The solution of this family instability problem, he says, is not the setting up of some new form of the institutional family, but a recognition of the trend and the taking of measures which will assist it in realizing its highest potentialities.

"The concept of the family as a companionship," he holds, "embodies ideals for the preservation of which we are waging this war—of democracy as the way of life, of the equality of men and women, and of personality as the highest human value. This new type of family is dynamic, adaptable, and creative—characteristics suited for survival and growth in a society in process of rapid social change."

**Religion**

A study of the impact of war on religion by Dr. F. Ernest Johnson, executive secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, in America, and professor at Columbia University, frankly points to inconsistencies in protestant attitudes toward democracy and war. Professing virtual embodiment of democracy in their own affairs, he says, these groups nevertheless failed to recognize the danger to that very democracy inherent in the development of world affairs which they refused to anticipate.

Nels Anderson, of the War Shipping Administration, in New York, and Nathaniel H. Rogg, of the Work Projects Administration, in Washington, come to the conclusion that wartime control to date has moved in the direction of greater authority by government over both labor and industry. This trend was, however, they say, under way before the war began, and may be expected to continue afterward.

"The acceptance of central control," they write, "is not a surrender of democracy, but in the long run this experience may have profound effects upon those phases of our democracy which relate to industrial operations and the functioning of the labor market. The organization we set up to meet a war emergency may turn out to be not merely a weapon to beat the enemy. It may turn out to be a kind of public machinery we will use to manage industry and labor after the war."

Touching, as did Mr. Lamb, on the need for direction and power in solution of the war manpower problem, these writers note that eventually the War Manpower Commission will have to issue orders involving labor priorities, conditions of labor, migration of labor, and the training of labor.

According to Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, of Howard University, in Washington, D. C., this new World War, unlike the other, has brought a considerable militancy among Negroes over discrimination.

"There are signs," he writes, "that the Negro masses are stirring themselves against the caste restrictions which are rooted in the South, where there is growing tension between the two races."

On the other hand, he notes some tendency in government, and even with some liberal southerners, to make concessions, especially in regard to employment opportunities. Dr. Frazier points out that the Negro community in the United States constitutes one of its unquestionably "friendly minorities," as distinguished from foreign-born groups either potentially unfriendly or closely identified with our enemies.

The net gains which the Negro makes in this war, Dr. Frazier says, will help strengthen the will of the nation to achieve victory in the democratic struggle abroad.

Dr. Walter C. Reckless, of Ohio State University, declares that so far there has been only a very slight increase in crimes known to the police. He goes on to state that "scattered returns do not confirm an expected rise in juvenile delinquency," but there are evidences now, at least in Chicago, that this is a real and serious problem, growing chiefly out of the industrial congestion which is a part of the war effort. Mr. Reckless insists, though, that "it should not be expected that war has had or will have a marked effect on a problem such as crime." He contends that the changes which do occur are a result of efforts of the public and administrators to cope with an emergency, and that the same changes can arise from any of several other different situations as well as from war. This does not, it is contended by other experts, remove war, however, as a factor or stimulus, and it follows that if a change does take place coincident with the war, that war can rightly be held accountable, even though the connection is indirect.

Kenneth Burke, author, of Andover, N. J., finds that as a result of the war intellectual climate has shifted from three major prewar emphases, "pure art," "semantics," and "debunking," to an enlistment of art and rhetoric in the service of war. Democracy, he says, in war becomes a motive rather than a mere symbol.

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## Abbey Honors Lennox Robinson

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin, Eire

Much water has passed down the Liffey since Lennox Robinson's first play, "The Clancy Name," had its première at the national playhouse. In his autobiography, "Three Homes," and again in "Curtain Up," Robinson describes how he first came into contact with the Irish theater movement. The sequel was that he wrote "The Clancy Name" and thereby took the first step in that career which has brought him international fame as a dramatist, and made his name and that of the Abbey inseparable.

It all happened 35 years ago. The Abbey board of directors recently celebrated the anniversary by presenting to Mr. Robinson his portrait, by James Sleator, R. H. A., and by reviving "The Clancy Name" and "Church Street." Mr. Robinson has announced his intention of placing the portrait in the Abbey Theater foyer, with the portraits of those who founded the theater.

Mr. Robinson's two one-act plays constitute an interesting study in contrasts. Each represents a period in the history of the Irish theater and together they illustrate the development of style and treatment as well as the progress of the author.

In "The Clancy Name" a young man confesses to his mother that he is the murderer of a man whose mysterious disappearance has baffled the police. Mrs. Clancy has just paid off the last penny owing on the farm and is proud to think that the finger of scorn can never be pointed at a Clancy. Her son's disclosure comes as a shock and she is completely crushed when he declares his intention of surrendering himself to the authorities for the sake of his peace of mind. Following a vain attempt on her part to dissuade him, John Clancy leaves to carry out his intention. On the way, he sees a child in imminent danger from a recklessly driven cart. The young man saves the child at the cost of his own life. He is hailed as a hero. Mrs. Clancy holds her peace and the family name remains in honor.

This naïve little play is neat in construction, and in it the author gives early evidence of his innate feeling for the theater and his sense of dramatic situations. The play was presented in the earlier Abbey style and it is a tribute to the producer and the players, who included Brid Ni Loingsigh (Bride Lynch) and Denis O'Dea, as the mother and son respectively, that this style was so well revived.

"Church Street" bears testimony to the necessity of seeing a play at least a second time if one is to obtain a proper perspective of it as a work of art. And a work of art "Church Street" certainly is. It is a well-thought-out and well-developed lecture on the art of playwriting, worth a hundred textbooks on the subject. It would repay the closest study of young playwrights as illustrating how to the discerning eye there may be drama in situations which seem to contain none. It is, incidentally, a play in which the imaginative moves side by side with the realistic, while it also reveals how the inventive author sometimes unwittingly puts his finger on a truth otherwise concealed from the ordinary world. This play deserves a better fate than mere periodic revival at the Abbey.

The producer, Frank Dermody, was well served by a cast which included Eileen Crowe, Maureen Delany, Denis O'Dea (as the modern young dramatist looking for material), May Craig, Brid Ni Loingsigh, and others.

## French Paintings in London

By Jan Gordon

London

A few words from the preface give the purpose of the nineteenth-century French paintings at the National Gallery: "It aims at pleasing lovers of painting and reminding them of one of the great epochs of European art. . . . Most of the great painters of the period are represented by at least one fine work. . . . The Trustees hope that the exhibition will . . . help to dispel the slight mist of provincialism that may settle on this country . . . when not even the great painting of the past is available to set a standard of achievement."

The exhibition, by its very presence, is rather more than that. If one seeks evidence of the sense of increasing security in these islands it is given here. The Trustees of the National Gallery cannot have organized such a collection, they cannot have even begun to persuade the generous lenders of these masterpieces to risk them in an exhibition at the very center of the metropolis without a reasonable assurance that the dangers were not too great. This is not only a fine collection of exhilarating masterpieces but a proclamation of present public security.

* * *

The artists, 23 in number, are represented by some 80 works. They start with Géricault (who is represented by a vigorous "Portrait of a Nubian," an attribution but almost an inevitable one) and they conclude with Toulouse-Lautrec, Bonnard and Vuillard, the intimists.

Though one is reluctant to look so magnificent a gift horse in the teeth it is difficult to refrain from noting the absence of Ingres, Puvis de Chavannes, Millet, Monticelli, Redon, and the Douanier Rousseau (who was born 20 years before Lautrec). This gap seems to make the development of the wonderful nineteenth century in Paris rather more one-sided than actually it was.

Stress, both in numbers and in quality, is laid on Manet, Monet, Pissarro, Sisley, Renoir and Cézanne. This is certainly a stress that we can welcome heartily, underlined as it is by six works of Manet, headed by "Soldier with Rifle" (from "The Execution of the Emperor Maximilian"), and a vibrating "Semi-Nude." Six works by Monet include the silvery "Bridge at Argenteuil," the intensely colored "Figure in a Garden" and the glistening tour-de-force, "Frost in the Bois de Boulogne"; seven Pissarros include the magical distance in "The Rouen Road from the Heights of Hauteil," and the realism of "Place du Théâtre Français;" Sisley (who shows up amazingly well) is represented by six excellent pieces, notable among which are "Moseley Weir," "In the Vines, Louvinciennes," and "Snow on the Road," which for sheer loveliness triumphs over Monet's "Frost."

* * *

Renoir comes in with seven works that range from the pale massiveness of his "Baigneuse Blonde" to the fluid mastery of "Girl Tying Her Shoe," one of his last paintings. Cézanne has eight paintings, including the firmly molded "Portrait of Choquet," the well-known "L'Amour en Platre," a marvel of solid whites, and the forcible light-dark composition "Aix: Rocky Landscape" lent by the Tate Gallery. Intersperse these with selected pieces by Delacroix, Corot, Daumier, Boudin, Seurat, Van Gogh, Lautrec and the others and you can imagine what joy this exhibition brings after the dearth of its like for so long.

But it has also a certain flavor of its own. The clue is given in the preface—"provincialism." This exhibition which is to save us from provincialism is, oddly enough, itself tinged with provincialism. Once one has spotted the fact there can be no doubt that this is an exhibition gathered and owned by British collectors. Exactly in what way the British quality emerges is difficult to point out with precision, yet one is sure that if this had been a French show of nineteenth-century French paintings the undertones would have been quite different. There would perhaps have been less insistence on the pleasing and more on the strongly personal qualities. The show would not perhaps have been so homogeneous; the artists might have squabbled in paint as they squabbled in life.

At any rate I leave the observation for what it is worth, adding, however, that no specific claim has been made by the Trustees that the exhibition is to be considered as authoritative, and that, for ourselves, we should only express our own delight and enjoy what they so bountifully have garnered.

Domestic Scene From "In Which We Serve"

**The adults seated around the table are Wally Patch, Kathleen Harrison, John Mills, and George Carney. The Noel Coward picture, now on view at the Capitol Theater, New York, has been chosen by the New York motion picture critics as the best film of 1942.**

## A Rural Dean at 'The Belle'

By Harold Hobson

London

In the last week of its run at the Coliseum before its transfer to the Cambridge Theater, I went to see the present revival of "The Belle of New York" for the second time. Long experience and deep reflection, coupled with the observations of a Rural Dean who chanced to occupy the next seat, impel me to believe that this renowned entertainment, despite some errors of taste, is probably the best musical comedy ever produced.

I remember, the first time I saw "The Only Way," being much struck by the Shakespearean quotation which one of the French aristocrats addresses to Sydney Carton when he learns of his intention to save Charles Darnay. The words, "Hereafter, in a better world than this, I shall desire more love and knowledge of you," lingered in my ears as Ticonderoga did in Stevenson's. So much so, in fact, that, when I reached home, I tracked them down in "As You Like It," where I found they were spoken by a minor character called Le Beau.

* * *

This sort of thing, of course, is common enough in Shakespeare. Where most other playwrights have to bend up their efforts to the farthest pitch of resolution to make the speech even of their heroes and protagonists moderately silvern, Shakespeare, with the careless lavishness of an overflowing treasury, drops gold from the lips of his supernumeraries and walking-on gentlemen.

Musical comedy, naturally, is not comedy; there is a wider gulf between Falstaff and Mr. Jack Buchanan than can be bridged by a single word, and McLellan and Kerker (who wrote the book and music, respectively, of "The Belle of New York") are no Shakespeares. But, compared with the poverty of invention which causes most musical comedy composers, when they have hit on a snappy tune, to plug it repeatedly in what they are wont to call reprises, McLellan and Kerker display a copiousness that is almost, in its lesser manner, Shakespearean. The level may be lower, the intellectual tension somewhat slacker, but in this matter of giving good things to small people, the Beau does not by any means outclass the Belle.

* * *

Considered as a mere question of time, the part of Violet Gray, the Salvation Army girl who pretends to be a French actress in order to avoid becoming an heiress, is short. This demure young woman, in her dark blue bonnet and dress, does not appear until the third and last scene of the first half of the show. But what has length to do with quality? Is Napoleon to be considered an inferior general because, judged by the standards of the tape-measure, his stature may be described as brief? The fact is that Violet Gray, demure and then dashing, whether a short part or not, established the name of Edna May as a fixed star in the musical comedy skies.

Yet one may doubt whether Fifi Fricot, the little French girl with whom the fickle hero falls in love for a quarter of an hour, is not an even better role. There is a mixture of the frivolous and the pathetic about her which is quite irresistible; and surely, in that gallant make-believe in the candy shop with the faithless Harry Bronson, when they sing the duet, "When We are Married," she has the most tender and touching song that has ever graced a musical comedy score.

* * *

Here are two first-class characters in a type of entertainment which often enough has no characters at all. And this, as Winston Churchill might say, is only the beginning. For Ichabod Bronson, Karl von Pumpernick, Kenneth Mug, Kissy FitzGarter, and Cora Angélique, the Queen of Comic Opera, to say nothing of Blinky Bill M'Guirk, each make as pronounced an impression as the heroes of most musical comedies.

But I am forgetting the Rural Dean, the first Rural Dean I have ever spoken to. It is not my habit to talk much to strangers, but on this occasion a light of what I rightly guessed to be reminiscent rapture in my neighbor's eyes impelled me to inquire whether he had seen the original London production of "The Belle," back in April, 1898, at the now bomb-demolished Shaftesbury Theater, with Edna May as Violet and Phyllis Relton as Fifi. It seems that he had, and he further assured me that, admirable as he admitted Evelyn Laye and Marion Wilson to be in the current presentation, even their abundant charm was overtopped by that of their predecessors. He appeared also to be a trifle disappointed that the piece was dressed in the costumes of more than 40 years ago, for clothes that were piquant enough in the nineties arouse only an indulgent and patronizing "period" laugh in an audience of today.

All this might have slightly discouraged me, but I discovered, as our conversation in the interval went on, that some of the glory of the first production lay, not in the actual performance, but in the circumstances in which he had seen it. He had seen it as a boy, and it was the first play he ever attended, for he had been brought up in a very strict household; indeed, he had found himself at "The Belle" only because he had been taken there by an uncle who did not think it necessary to tell his parents where they were going. Thereafter I discounted somewhat his praise of times past, and admired Miss Laye with a light heart.

## 'Boris' as Conductor-Opera

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Moussorgsky's 'Boris Godounoff' has had another of its periodic revivals at the Metropolitan Opera House. This time it has come back as conductor-opera, which, above all things else, is most what it has not been in its latter-day sojourns among the more or less regular items of the repertoire. To be sure, the epical Russian music drama entered the house with none other than Arturo Toscanini in charge of its musical destinies on a red-letter evening of March, 1913.

But with Toscanini's departure in 1915—at a time when 'Boris' was achieving around six performances a season—there ensued a succession of changes in the musical leadership on this work, until, in the day of the unparalleled impersonation of the titular character by Chaliapin, the ability of the man in the pit had become a secondary consideration. Since Chaliapin's last Metropolitan appearances in the season of 1928-29, there have been but two revivals, that of 1938-39 under Ettore Panizza, and that of Dec. 30 last, with George Szell the master in the pit.

As at past representations at the Metropolitan the language of this "Boris Godounoff" was Italian (Chaliapin alone had adhered to the original Russian); and the version used was that of Rimsky-Korsakoff, including the Rangoni or first Polish scene that had been reinstated at the last previous revival. The order of the scenes was the usual one for performances of the Rimsky revision and there was no futile fiddling about in an effort to get closer to either of the pre-Rimsky "originals" that our operatic public has heard much about but never witnessed in the theater.

* * *

For some unguessed reason, Mr. Szell chose to eliminate the important "Parrot" bit in the scene of the Tsar's apartment, but he gave entire the chorus of Marina's maidens in the restored Rangoni scene. There was a new stage manager in Lothar Wallerstein, but various of the principals' roles were in the same hands as at the last previous performance on Jan. 10, 1940. Adroitly repainted, the settings were those that were acquired in Paris 27 years ago and which have done duty at all the Metropolitan's performances of "Boris."

It will thus be seen that the pattern was a generally familiar one but thanks primarily to Mr. Szell the performance had an abundance of animation and dramatic tension where before there had been something of somnolence. What the new conductor accomplished with the orchestra, and, so far as ensemble was concerned, with the singers, overshadowed every other element, save only the power and beauty of Moussorgsky's strikingly individual score. He kept a tight grip on tempi and this "Boris" did not drag. He lifted into pleasurable audibility secondary voices in the instrumentation that had gone almost unheard. He was not afraid to unleash sonorities that had bite and weight. His success was as pronounced as it had been at the recent revival of Strauss' "Salome," the occasion of his Metropolitan debut.

Chief among the stage principals who were more effective by reason of the general tightening of the ensemble was Ezio Pinza, again cast as Boris. It probably was not his fault that the admirable basso had not the Chaliapin sort of "vibration" for the role; he sang it resourcefully and his acting had both intensity and the requisite dignity.

* * *

There was a new Dimitri and a new Varlaam. René Maison was effective in voice and appearance as the pretender. Salvatore Baccaloni overdid his comedy dancing as the vagrant monk but sang the "Siege of Kazan" air with robust skill. His make-up was a delight. There was also a new Simpleton, as portrayed by John Garris. Among the familiars of the long cast were Kerstin Thorborg as Marina, Alessio De Paolis as Shuisky, Frederick Warren as Rangoni, Nicola Moscona as Pimenn, Doris Doe as the Innkeeper and Irra Petina as Teodoro. Miss Petina's Russian dance was again surprisingly expert, though the applause it evoked spoiled the effect of the Tsar's sudden entrance in the apartment scene.

The day after this first "Boris" of the season, Miss Petina sang her usual comedy bit as Berta in Rossini's "Barber of Seville." The next night she was summoned unexpectedly to body forth her first New York Carmen, in substitution for Lily Djanel, who was unable to appear. Word of Miss Petina's success in the role at San Francisco had preceded this eleventh-hour assignment and there was some little scurrying to the opera house on the part of newspapermen and other curious folk who had known the contralto almost solely as a portrayer of broad comedy parts.

She had a very fair measure of success, both as singer and as actress. Some reminders of her humorous portraits were discoverable in her gestures and her vocal inflections, but these did not seriously mar a lively and generally expert performance. Incidentally, she was more convincing in the sombre and altogether serious moments, such as the card scene and the final tragedy, than she was in her urchinesque flirtations of the first and second acts.

## Two Notable Impressionists

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Two exhibitions with which the New Year opened after the holiday fortnight promised to hold more than average interest for the public. One brings forward two noted Impressionists, the veritable deans of the school which they represent; the other, 30 women artists working in different branches of imaginative painting and sculpture.

Edouard Vuillard and Pierre Bonnard, the Impressionists, have had parallel careers and are often spoken of together. Besides being products of the same generation, having grown prominent during the same years, and in the same country, they are, as painters, fundamentally sympathetic, working much in a similar style. The work of both artists, moreover, has been frequently shown together abroad. In its last major presentation here several years ago, the event was a joint exhibition, which was impressive and went a good way towards first introducing the artists in this country.

If the current exhibition at the Paul Rosenberg gallery is not wholly impressive, it is adequate, since the pictures it contains disclose different aspects of the art of the painters, both early and late, and include several outstanding works by each artist. When Degas, Whistler and others first began to incorporate the lessons of the Orient in their painting towards the close of the last century, Vuillard and Bonnard were among the Impressionists then active who began the reshaping of their artistic viewpoints under that influence.

In addition to the atmosphere of sun and air and radiant color which was of primary interest, design took on a new importance to them, even though it never wholly obscured, as it did with many contemporary abstractionists, their interest in objective ideas. The paintings of both Vuillard and Bonnard incorporate this formal element in painting and tend toward the abstracting of subject matter through simplification and through subtle harmonizing of forms and colors.

This development is well shown in the work of Bonnard, who has a spirited tri-part panel called "Ages of Life" on display, together with two handsome garden pictures. While the panel deals with figures in a typical view of French streets, and is an animated early work showing much skill in the notation of piquant details, the latter pictures are sturdier accomplishments in design and color of much fluency and simplicity. "La Tante au Cerises," with a luncheon table set under the trees of a leafy garden, is all held together, in the best manner of the artist, with a firmly-knit pattern of variegated colors. The quality of the work lies in its skillful blending of vibrant atmosphere and color with a strict sense of design which adds to its decorative appeal.

* * *

Vuillard is the better represented in the show, with his two interiors, of 1893, and several paintings dated 25 or more years later. He appears as a painter of closely integrated designs of human figures and still-life, in which the quality and richness of a tapestry or a deep-hued Oriental rug, for example, are suggested. Again he is seen with garden subjects not unlike Bonnard's, which are a good deal more objective in their representation of sparkling and colorful scenes.

While his picture of an estate garden at Vaucresson is brilliant in execution and color, with flower beds, hedges and country mansion falling in a charming but vivid harmony of objects, other works of good quality are shown as well, including a portrait of "Mme. H.," the wife of a well-known collector. This fresh, high-keyed portrait of 1929 hasn't the quality of Vuillard's fine portrait of Theodore Duret which the Chester Dales have lent to the portrait exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art. It is notably warm and vigorous, however, and does full credit to the painter.

* * *

Turning to the exhibition of 31 women artists at the gallery "Art of This Century" seems a trifling adventure until one realizes that imaginative art has turned many new corners in the past few years, and that quite a few talented artists are working in its present train. This show has been arranged so as to bring out in greater part the art forms related to the fantastic, surrealist and abstract schools, and while a few ingenious constructions are exhibited, the show is interesting mostly through the quality and character of its paintings. These are often skillful, but more often astonishing and weirdly cryptic in meaning.

Main justification for the event is the opportunity for showing the extent to which women painters are interested today in surrealism and other forms of modern art, including abstraction. In choosing the show the sponsors drew on artists of several different nationalities, and a number who have already exhibited prominently on several occasions, such as Frieda Kahlo, Leonor Fini, I. Rice Pereira, Buffie Johnson, Zenia Gage and Leonora Carington, are represented by recent works. Most successful are a portrait by Djuna Barnes and Miss Fini's "The Shepherdess of the Sphinxes."

## Ulster Art Today

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Belfast, Northern Ireland

The Chinese say that art speaks to all nations. But when an art arouses recognition of some dim past, familiar through heritage, it is likely to appeal not alone through its intrinsic beauty, but also to the exile's longing. This is possibly why Ulster art is popular with many of our American visitors.

Recently, exhibitions of works by William Conor and Charles Lamb have been shown in Belfast. The work of both men is known to the New York public. Both belong to the older academic school of painting. William Conor shows paintings of Belfast working-class types, while Lamb, who has lived 20 years in Connemara, paints peasants of Western Ireland. Paul Henry, J. Humbert Craig, and Frank McKelvy are landscape painters of the same group.

As you wander round the exhibition of Lamb's pictures of the West coast, you find yourself echoing Moira O'Neill's verse: "And I wisht I were in Ireland the live-long day!" For Lamb has reproduced the wealth of rich color of coast and countryside, as well as the irradiance of cloud masses backed by sunshine, the deep blue of sky and sea, the silver of twilight and river, the dusky somberness of turf land and mountain, and the rugged faces and direct gaze of those who work in the open.

* * *

The mist which tops the mountain, smudging its outline, the summer sky, the fishing stream in spate, the low tide, that path to the sea—why does not some city father insist on having one such painting hung in each room where war workers toil? Surely one such vision daily before a worker would have as stimulating an effect as "music while you work!"

In the library of the American Red Cross Club, Belfast, the eye is at once arrested by one of Conor's landscapes. Recently American artists covered one wall of the same club with a portrayal of the activities of the club, while on another is a striking example of Bruce Bairnsfather's "Star Dust," which he made during a visit to Belfast.

Younger and experimental artists are not lacking in Ulster. Among them are Sidney Smith, Colin Middleton, Thomas Carr, and R. C. Toogood. The older men, George Waters, Theodore Gracey, and W. R. Gordon are water colorists of high quality. John Luke, still in his thirties, represented Northern Ireland at the 1939 New York World's Fair. In his landscapes he emphasizes the great curves and flowing forms of mountainous scenery. He works in tempera. He studied at the Slade School, London, where he received the Robert Ross Scholarship and his diploma. He participated in the mural decorations of the Ulster Pavilion at the Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 1938.

* * *

The work of Rosamond Praeger, the Irish sculptress, is well known, for since the original of her child study, "The Philosopher," was bought by an American collector, about 20,000 plaster copies have been sold. The other day a Canadian soldier walked into her studio near Belfast, and announced himself with the question, "Well, Miss Praeger, what do you think of 'The Philosopher' now?"

He was David Acheson Copeland, who, thirty-four years ago, posed for the child study. He went to Toronto, and has returned to fight for his native land.

Other sculptors are Frank Wiles, Morris Harding, and George G. MacCann, now in the army overseas. Among wool-engravers represented are Lady Mabel Annesley, E. M. O'Rourke Dickey, and John F. Hunter.

K. N.

Mischa Auer, now playing the role created by Danny Kaye on Broadway, in Paramount's Technicolor version of "Lady in the Dark," has been signed to a term contract by the studio.

## Screen Notes

"Community Transportation," a new O. W. I. short which tells how transportation problems in an overcrowded community can be solved by local authorities, is being released nationally by the Office of War Information Film Unit this week.

Bridgeport, Conn., a typical war-time community, is first shown as it was prior to its transportation planning system, with crowded streets, tangled traffic, overcrowded buses, and large shifts coming out of war plants. Then the citizens get together and discuss the problem, working out solutions, which are shown in action; staggering hours in schools, offices, stores, war plants; and car pooling arranged for factory workers.

"Community Transportation" will be distributed to 17,000 theaters by the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry

* * *

M-G-M has appointed Victor Fleming as director of "A Guy Named Joe," his first for this company since "Tortilla Flat." Co-starring Spencer Tracy and Irene Dunne, the film is based on a story by Chandler Spruce and David Boehm, and will be produced by Everett Riskin.

* * *

Republic has decided to re-issue eight Gene Autry productions in 1943. The first re-issue, "Boots and Saddles," is scheduled for Jan. 15 release, with the others set for release at six-week intervals after that. They are "The Old Barn Dance," "Mexicali Rose," "In Old Monterey," "South of the Border," "Gaucho Serenade," "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride," and "Tumbling Tumbleweeds."


# AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON (MOVIES)**

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 p. m.
Doors Orpheum, 9:15 a. m.
Open: State at 11:15 a. m.
Robert Taylor · Charles Laughton · Brian Donlevy
"STAND BY FOR ACTION"
plus McGuerins from Brooklyn
Louis Weir at Organ ● Loew's State Only

XETER Ken. 7067
Exeter and Newbury Streets
ABBOTT & COSTELLO
"WHO DONE IT?"
LLOYD NOLAN
"MANILA CALLING"
Sun., 'THUNDER BIRDS'

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
NOW "ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING"
Plus "Over My Dead Body"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Betty Grable ● John Payne
'SPRINGTIME in the ROCKIES'
in Technicolor
Plus: "THE MAN IN THE TRUNK"

ESQUIRE Cor. Mass. & Hunt. Ave.
NOW PLAYING Bing Crosby Bob Hope Dorothy Lamour
"Road to Morocco"
Plus: "HENRY ALDRICH, EDITOR"

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
—IN TECHNICOLOR—
"THUNDER BIRDS"
GENE TIERNEY-PRESTON FOSTER
Allan Jones, "MOONLIGHT IN HAVANA"

TELEPIX
CARNIVAL AT RIO The Good Groom's Beauty Tips
ALL THE NEWS
JAMES CAGNEY Air Raid Donald Duck

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Tickets NOW (Baldwin Pianos)
NOTE Remaining tickets for HEIFETZ (date changed to Sun., March 21) now at SYMPHONY HALL

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SYMPHONY HALL 5 Saturday Mats. at 2:30
BURTON HOLMES
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Entire Series: $4.40, $3.30, $2.20, Incl. Tax
Single Tickets: $1.10, 85c, 55c, Incl. Tax

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"Henry Aldrich, Editor"

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# Market Trend Uneven; Some Issues Higher

NEW YORK, Jan 9 (AP)—Utilities and specialties again were the best in today's slightly mixed stock market.

While the recently strong power and light company issues managed to make a little headway, and scattered senior stocks did well, buying even in the favorites showed some signs of exhaustion and, near the final hour, the general direction of the list remained foggy.

Further inclinations to await Monday's Presidential message to Congress were displayed by many customers. Mild recurrence of investment demand and the belief some stocks had been pretty well sold out were bolstering factors.

Bonds and commodities were relatively steady.

Among shares, new 1942-43 tops were registered for General Gas & Electric "A," U. S. Leather "A," and Davison Chemical.

In front at times were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, Western Union, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Yellow Truck and Montgomery Ward.

Falterers included Chesapeake & Ohio, American Can, Johns-Manville, Boeing, Loew's, International Nickel and Standard Oil (N. J.).

### Rail Bonds Rise

Railroad issues continued their broad rise in the bond market today as investors apparently took a speculative look at their prospects and bought.

Gains ranging from fractions to around a point were chalked up for a long list of reorganization issues and some of the moderate and higher-priced liens also found favor.

U. S. governments were steady to a shade higher in dealer markets but foreign bonds moved listlessly outside a few fairly wide swings in normally inactive issues.

# Corporate Dividend Payments in 1942 Show 12 P. C. Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cash dividend payments reported by American corporations in 1942 declined 12 per cent from the previous year, the Commerce Department announced, amounting to $3,559,000,000 compared with $4,-041,000,000 in 1941.

The department said that the decline does not reflect any general deterioration in the earnings position of corporations, the high level of 1941 payments being attributed to a substantial clearing up of arrearages.

In a number of cases dividends dropped as a result of accumulation of reserves for plant expansion and contingencies as well as because of reduced earnings. Dividend payments by one automobile manufacturer, the department said, declined $72,000,000 because of a sharp drop in earnings incident to conversion to war production.

Two industries, railroads and trade, registered slight gains in dividend payments, a development which the department said was in keeping with their earning position.

# Aluminum Output In 1942 Exceeds Billion Pounds

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Producing more than 1,000,000,000 pounds of aluminum in 1942, the United States doubled its 1941 output and kept pace with urgent demands, "Iron Age," steel trade journal, said in its annual review issue.

"When the peak of 1943 production is reached," the survey added, "capacity will be about 2,100,-000,000 pounds annually, 63 per cent more than the aluminum production of the whole world in 1938.

"Magnesium capacity will reach 700,000,000 pounds in 1943, a hundred times the nation's 1939 production. The expansion program for both metals will be completed this year.

"Eight magnesium plants came into production last year; four new ones are scheduled for completion in 1943.

"Expansion of aluminum fabricating plants is keeping pace with ingot production. Forging output now is more than 25 times what it was before the war, with several steel companies doing sub-contract forging."

# Commodity Futures

### Chicago Board of Trade

| | Wheat Open Today | Close Yesterday | Close Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| May | 1.39⅞ | 1.39⅞ | 1.29¼ |
| July | 1.40⅜ | 1.40⅜ | 1.30⅝ |
| Sept. | 1.41¾ | 1.41⅝ | 1.32¼ |
| | **Corn** | | |
| May | 97½ | 97⅛ | 85⅞ |
| July | 98¼ | 97¾ | 87¾ |
| Sept. | 99¼ | 98¾ | 89⅛ |
| | **Oats** | | |
| May | 56½ | 56¼ | 58⅜ |
| July | 55¾ | 55⅝ | 57⅞ |
| Sept. | | 56¼ | 57⅛ |
| | **Soybeans** | | |
| May | 1.84 | 1.83 | 1.84¼ |
| July | | 1.83½ | 1.85¾ |
| | **Rye** | | |
| May | 77¾ | 77⅝ | 81⅜ |
| July | 80⅛ | 80 | 83⅞ |
| Sept. | 82¼ | 82 | 85⅞ |
| | **Lard** | | |
| Jan. | 13.80 | 13.80 | 10.60 |

### Cotton

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Pr. Cl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 19.63 | 19.67 | 19.62 | 19.63 | 19.39 |
| May | 19.54 | 19.58 | 19.52 | 19.55 | 19.30 |
| July | 19.47 | 19.53 | 19.45 | 19.52 | 19.42 |
| October | 19.39 | 19.45 | 19.39 | 19.44 | 19.24 |
| December | 19.37 | 19.43 | 19.37 | 19.38 | 19.33 |

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

# N. Y. Closing Stock Prices

Quotations on a few issues were unrevised.

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott 1.60a | 2 | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ | — ¼ |
| Abbott4%pf4 | | 112 | 112 | 112 | |
| Adams E .45e | 7 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| Air Reduct 1a | 2 | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | |
| Alaska Juneau | 2 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| Alleghany Corp | 6 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Alleg pf xw | 1 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Allegpf530ww | 2 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| Alleg pr pf | 2 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Alleg Lud (2e) | 3 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Al Ch&Dye 6a | 1 | 140½ | 140½ | 140½ | — ⅛ |
| Allied M (1e) | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ⅛ |
| Allied St(.60) | 1 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| Allis-C M (1) | 7 | 27 | 26¾ | 27 | + ⅜ |
| Alpha PC1½e | 8 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ⅝ |
| Amal Leather | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | + ⅛ |
| Am A Ch 1.20a | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| Am Bk N .40e | 7 | 9½ | 9 | 9¼ | + ⅜ |
| AmBrSh 1.70e | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | + ½ |
| Am Cable & R | 15 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Can (3) | 2 | 72⅞ | 72⅞ | 72⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Can pf (7) | 2 | 174 | 173 | 173 | —1 |
| Am Car & Fdy | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | + ¼ |
| Am DistlN | 1 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ¼ |
| Am Export (2) | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Am & For Pow | 9 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | — ⅛ |
| A FP6pf1.80k | 2 | 41 | 41 | 41 | |
| A FP7pf2.10k | 2 | 47⅞ | 47¾ | 47⅞ | |
| Am & F P 2pf | 7 | 81½ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Am-H S S 3 | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | + ¼ |
| Am Hide&Lea | 10 | 3 | 2¾ | 3 | + ¼ |
| Am Internt'l | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Locom'tive | 9 | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ | + ⅛ |
| Am Loco pf 7k | 1 | 82 | 82 | 82 | |
| Am Met (1a) | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 | + ⅛ |
| Am M&F .80 | 2 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| AmM&Met½e | 3 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| AmNews 1.80 | 3 | 28½ | 28 | 28½ | + ½ |
| Am Pow & Lt | 93 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | + ⅛ |
| APLS6pf33/4k | 20 | 21¼ | 21 | 21¼ | + ⅝ |
| APLS5pf2.81k | 16 | 18¾ | 17⅞ | 18⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Am R&St(.30e) | 46 | 6½ | 6¾ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| Am R M (1e) | 5 | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10¾ | |
| Am RMpf4½ | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | +1 |
| Am Shio B 3e | 1 | 27½ | 27 | 27 | — ⅜ |
| Am Smelt 2a | 4 | 37⅞ | 37½ | 37⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Am S&R pf 7 | 1 | 147 | 146½ | 146½ | — 1½ |
| Am Stl F (2) | 4 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| Am Stores (1) | 2 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| Am Tel&Tel 9 | 15 | 133 | 131½ | 133 | +2 |
| Am Tob B (3) | 4 | 45¾ | 45½ | 45½ | |
| Am Tob pf (6) | 2 | 135½ | 134¼ | 134¾ | — ¾ |
| Am Type Fdrs | 2 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| Am Visc (2) | 3 | 32½ | 32¼ | 32¼ | + ⅛ |
| Am Water Wks | 40 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Am Woolen | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Am Zinc L&S | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| AM WW 1pf 6 | 1 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | +1½ |
| Am Wool pf 8k | 1 | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ | + ¼ |
| Anaconda 2½e | 10 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25⅛ | + ⅛ |
| AnaconW 1½e | 20 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| A P W Paper | 2 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| Arm Del pf 7 | 1 | 109 | 109 | 109 | + ½ |
| Armour III | 11 | 3¾ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| Arm Ck 1.35e | 2 | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30¾ | + ⅛ |
| Arnold C ¾e | 2 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅜ |
| Atchison (6e) | 8 | 45⅞ | 45⅝ | 45⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Atl Coast (2e) | 5 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | + ¼ |
| At T&SF pf 5 | 4 | 67¾ | 67½ | 67⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Atl Refin .70e | 4 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Atlas Corp 1½e | 3 | 7¼ | 7 | 7¼ | + ¼ |
| AtlasPow 3½e | 3 | 52½ | 52 | 52½ | —2 |
| Avia Cp ¼e | 44 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3¾ | |
| Bald Loc ct 1e | 5 | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¾ | + ½ |
| Balt & Ohio | 6 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 7 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| Bangor & Ar | 3 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | |
| Bang & Ar pf | 1 | 36¾ | 36¼ | 36½ | + ½ |
| Barker pf 2¾ | 2 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | |
| Barnsdall .60 | 10 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| Bath Ir Wk 2e | 4 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | |
| Beat Cream 1a | 3 | 25 | 25 | 25 | + ⅛ |
| Bell Aircr(2e) | 7 | 13 | 12¾ | 12⅞ | |
| Ben Avia 33⅓e | 6 | 35 | 35 | 35 | |
| BestFoods .60 | 12 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | + ⅜ |
| Best Co 1.60a | 1 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | + ⅝ |
| Beth Stl (6) | 16 | 56⅝ | 56¼ | 56⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Blaw-Kno .35e | 11 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Blum pf (14k) | 1 | 80 | 76 | 80 | +8 |
| Bloom (7se) | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| Boeing Air 1e | 8 | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Bon Ami A (4) | 1 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | |
| BordenCol .40e | 5 | 23¼ | 22⅞ | 23¼ | — ⅛ |
| Borg-Wr 1.60 | 4 | 27⅛ | 27 | 27 | — ⅜ |
| Boston&Maine | 3 | 2⅞ | 2½ | 2⅞ | +1⅛ |
| Bridg'p B (1) | 3 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| Briggs Mfg 2 | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | + ⅛ |
| BristolM1.90e | 2 | 38 | 38 | 38 | + ½ |
| Briggs&St (3) | 2 | 33½ | 33¼ | 33¼ | — ¼ |
| Bkly U Gas 1½e | 4 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | — ⅛ |
| Brown Shoe(2) | 2 | 30½ | 30 | 30½ | + ¾ |
| Bucyrus-E ¾e | 6 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg | 4 | 2⅛ | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg pf | 50 | 77 | 77 | 77 | + ¾ |
| Budd Wh (1e) | 17 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Bulova Wat 2 | 1 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | + ⅜ |
| Burl M 1.40a | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | — ⅜ |
| Burr Addi(.60) | 6 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | |
| Bush Terminal | 13 | 3⅜ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Bu T B pf 2¼k | 1 | 23⅞ | 22⅞ | 23⅞ | +1⅜ |
| Butte Cop ¼e | 4 | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3½ | + ⅛ |
| Byron Jk 1¼e | 4 | 16¾ | 16 | 16¾ | |
| Cal & Hecla 1 | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| Calif Pk 1½a | 3 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | + ½ |
| Callahan Z-Ld | 8 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| Canada Dr .60 | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | |
| Canadian Pac | 13 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| Case (J I) 7e | 2 | 78 | 78 | 78 | |
| Caterpil Tr (2) | 2 | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | + ¼ |
| Celanese (2) | 5 | 17 | 17 | 17 | — ¼ |
| Celanese 5pf 5 | 1 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | + ¼ |
| Celan pr pf (7) | 1 | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | +1¼ |
| Celotex Cp ½a | 22 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Cent Ag 2½aa | 4 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | + ⅜ |
| Cent Fdy .10e | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| Cent Rib pf 7 | 1 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | — ¼ |
| Cen Violet2½e | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| Cert-teed Prod | 8 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Cerro de P (4) | 2 | 33¾ | 33 | 33¾ | + ¼ |
| Cert-teed 6pf | 1 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | + ¼ |
| ChamP&F pf 6 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | + ¼ |
| Ches&Ohio3a | 9 | 35 | 34¾ | 34¾ | — ⅜ |
| Chi & E III | 2 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Chi&EIIIA.59e | 9 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| Chi Gr West | 2 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | + ⅛ |
| ChiGWpf 1¾k | 2 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Chi Mail ½e | 1 | 7⅞ | 7 | 7 | |
| Chi Pn T (2) | 1 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | + ¼ |
| Chrysler 3½e | 1 | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | 67⅞ | — ⅛ |
| City I&F 1.20 | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Cleve El1pf4½ | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | —2 |
| Climax 1.20a | 2 | 39⅞ | 39¾ | 39⅞ | + ¼ |
| Cluett P 2¼e | 5 | 34 | 33½ | 34 | |
| Coca Cola A 3 | 1 | 89½ | 89¼ | 89½ | — ¼ |
| Collins & A | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| Col&Sou 1 pf | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Col&Sou 2 pf | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| Col Fuel 1½e | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | + ½ |
| Col Br A 1½e | 1 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| Col G&E .10g | 31 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Col G&EpfA 6 | 4 | 44 | 43¾ | 44 | + ½ |
| Colum Pic ½e | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | — ¼ |
| Colum Ppf2¾ | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| Comi Credit 3 | 2 | 27 | 27 | 27 | |
| Comi Inv Tr 3 | 10 | 30¼ | 29⅞ | 30 | |
| Colm Solv .60e | 9 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | + ¼ |
| Com'th&South | 95 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Com & Sou pf | 5 | 40⅜ | 40¼ | 40⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Com'th 1.60e | 29 | 23 | 22⅞ | 23 | + ¼ |
| Conde N .40e | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | + ¼ |
| Consol Aircr | 7 | 18 | 17¾ | 17⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Cig 1½e | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| ConsC prpf6½ | 1 | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | |
| Cons Cop .45e | 9 | 4⅞ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | + ¼ |
| Cons Ed(1.60) | 37 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16½ | |
| Cons Ed pf (5) | 2 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | |
| Cons Laundries | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| Consol Oil ½ | 6 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| Cons RR Cu pf | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | — ⅛ |
| Consol'n Coal | 2 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| Con Pw pf 4½ | 1 | 92½ | 92⅜ | 92¼ | + ¼ |
| Container 1⅓e | 4 | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16⅜ | + ¼ |
| Cont Can 1.40a | 3 | 47¾ | 47⅝ | 47¾ | + ¼ |
| ContDiam .65e | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ¼ |
| Cont Ins 1.60a | 2 | 41¼ | 41 | 41¼ | + ½ |
| Cont Mot .55e | 14 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| Cont O Del (1) | 3 | 25⅞ | 25¾ | 25⅞ | — ¼ |
| Cop'weld S .80 | 5 | 9¾ | 9⅜ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| Corn Prod 2.60 | 1 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | |
| CornEx(2.40) | 1 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | — ¾ |
| Corn Prod pf7 | 1 | 178 | 177 | 177 | —1 |
| Crane Co (1e) | 6 | 15¾ | 14⅞ | 15 | + ⅛ |
| Cr of W 1.60e | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ⅛ |
| Crown Zel (1) | 1 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| Crucible pf (5) | 1 | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ | +1 |
| Cub-Am S ¾ae | 5 | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Cudahy Pack | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| Curtis P pf4½ | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Curtis Publish | 17 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| Curtis Pub | | 73 | 73 | 73 | +1 |
| CurP pf 1.60k | 4 | 83⅛ | 81¾ | 83¼ | + ½ |
| Curtiss W (1e) | 21 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| Curtiss-WA 2e | 2 | 22¼ | 21¾ | 22¼ | |
| Cutler-H 1¼ae | 2 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Davega pf 1¼ | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |

| Today's sales (est.) | 500,000 |
|---|---|
| Previous day's sales | 801,150 |
| 1943 volume to date | 4,020,250 |
| 1942 volume to date | 4,053,360 |

**Average Price of 60 Stocks**
Compiled by the Associated Press

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 41.8 | Prev day | 41.7 |
| M'th ago | 40.0 | Year ago | 37.8 |
| '42-3 high | 42.0 | '42-3 low | 32.0 |

| Stks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Davison C .60e | 92 | 14¼ | 13¼ | 13¾ | + ⅞ |
| Decca Rec .60a | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| Deere 1.35e | 4 | 26⅞ | 26⅝ | 26¾ | — ⅛ |
| Del & Hudson | 2 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| Del Lack&W | 13 | 3½ | 3¾ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Detroit E 1.30e | 4 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ⅛ |
| Diam Mat 1½ | 2 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | + ⅛ |
| Diam T M 1e | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| Dis C-S h2.22 | 1 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | + ⅜ |
| Doehler D1½e | 3 | 26 | 25½ | 26 | — ⅛ |
| Dome h1.70e | 1 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | |
| Douglas Air 5e | 4 | 58½ | 58¼ | 58½ | + ½ |
| du Pont 4¼ae | 2 | 134¾ | 134¾ | 134¾ | |
| du P't pf 4½ | 1 | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | + ⅛ |
| East Air Lines | 2 | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| East Roll Mill | 7 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | + ⅛ |
| Eaton Mfg (3) | 3 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | |
| El&M In .06a | 8 | 2⅜ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| El Auto 2¼e | 2 | 31 | 30⅜ | 31 | + ¼ |
| Elec Boat (1e) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| El Pow & Lt | 26 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| El P&L $6 pf | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | — ½ |
| El P&L $7 pf | 2 | 34¼ | 34 | 34¼ | + ¼ |
| El Stor Bat 2 | 4 | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | + ⅛ |
| El Paso G 2.40 | 2 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | + ⅜ |
| Endi-John 3 | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| Eng Pub Serv | 35 | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31⅜ | — ⅛ |
| EPS5½zpf5½ | 2 | 60 | 59¾ | 60 | + ¼ |
| Enq PS $6pf 6 | 3 | 65 | 64½ | 65 | +1 |
| Erie RR (1e) | 6 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Erie RR ct 1e | 4 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | |
| Erie RR pf A5 | 4 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| Ex-Cello 2.60 | 1 | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | + ⅛ |
| Fed D St 1.40 | 3 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| Fed L&T 1¾ae | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | + ⅛ |
| Fed P F 1.60a | 4 | 42¾ | 42¼ | 42¼ | + ⅜ |
| Firestone 1½e | 4 | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 25⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Flintkote .90e | 4 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Follansbee Stl | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | + ⅛ |
| Foster Wheeler | 2 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Foster 6 1½ | 3 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| Fruehauf 1.40 | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| Gair Robt ¼ae | 8 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| Gar Wood | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Gen Am I .40a | 8 | 6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| Gen Am Tr 2e | 4 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | |
| Gen Bronze | 6 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| Gen Cable | 7 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Cable A | 2 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | |
| Gen Cab pf 7k | 1 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ | +1¼ |
| Gen Elec 1.40 | 21 | 31¾ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Gen G & El A | 78 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | + ⅛ |
| Gen G&E cvpf | 20 | 107 | 106 | 107 | +1 |
| Gen Mills (4) | 1 | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ | +1 |
| Gen Motors (2) | 15 | 44⅞ | 44⅝ | 44⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Gen O Ad .20e | 1 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Gen O Ad A3k | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ¼ |
| Gen Pr I .30e | 4 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Real&Ut | 4 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Tel(1.60) | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | + ¼ |
| Gen T&R (1e) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | + ⅛ |
| Gillette (.45e) | 2 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Gimbel Bros | 6 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | |
| GimbelS6pf 6 | 3 | 61½ | 61 | 61½ | +1½ |
| Glidden 1.10e | 3 | 15⅜ | 15½ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| Goodrich (1e) | 6 | 25¼ | 25⅛ | 25¼ | — ⅛ |
| Good'yTR1¼ae | 5 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25½ | + ⅛ |
| Goodyear pf 5 | 3 | 90⅞ | 90⅞ | 90⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Graham-Paige | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | + ⅛ |
| Granby .60a | 2 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | + ⅛ |
| Granite C .35e | 1 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gt N I O ct 2e | 1 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15¼ | |
| Gt Nor pf (2e) | 3 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | + ⅜ |
| Green HL (2a) | 3 | 32 | 32 | 32 | + ¼ |
| Greyhound(1a) | 6 | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Greyh'd pf .55 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| GrumAircl½ae | 7 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| Gulf Mob&Oh | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| Hanna 55 pf 5 | 1 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | |
| Hayes In 1½ae | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Hayes Mfg | 1 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Hershey C (3) | 5 | 49⅞ | 49 | 49 | —1 |
| Hollander (1a) | 2 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | + ¼ |
| Homestake | 1 | 31½ | 31⅜ | 31½ | + ⅛ |
| Houston Oil | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| Hudson Motor | 2 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | |
| Hupp Motor | 10 | 12 | 16¾ | 12 | + ⅛ |
| Illinois Cent | 6 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | + ⅛ |
| Ind Pw 1.40e | 6 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| Indus Rayon 2a | 1 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | — ⅛ |
| Inger-Rand (6) | 1 | 91 | 90 | 90 | —1 |
| Inspir Cop 1 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Interc'n R 1e | 2 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| Intercn 1.60 | 2 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | |
| Interlake ½ae | 34 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6½ | + ⅛ |
| Int Harvest 2a | 4 | 58 | 57¾ | 57⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Int Harv pf 7 | 1 | 162 | 162 | 162 | —1 |
| Int Hydro El A | 4 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| Int Mer Marine | 23 | 10⅝ | 9⅞ | 10½ | + ½ |
| Int Min'ls ⅛ae | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| Int Mining¼ag | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| Int Nick Can 2 | 9 | 28¾ | 28½ | 28¾ | |
| Int Paper Ce | 87 | 9¼ | 8¾ | 9¼ | + ⅜ |
| Int Paper pf 5 | 15 | 49½ | 48½ | 49¼ | + ¼ |
| Int Salt 1½e | 1 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¾ | + ¼ |
| Int Shoe 1.80 | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | + ¼ |
| Int Silver (4) | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | + ⅜ |
| Int Tel & Tel | 51 | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | +1 |
| Int T&T for ct | 1 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅛ |
| Interst D S 1e | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ¼ |
| Johns-M 2¼ae | 1 | 72 | 72 | 72 | + ¼ |
| Jones&L Stl 2a | 12 | 19¾ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Jones&L pfA 5 | 3 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ | + ⅝ |
| Jones&L pfB 5 | 15 | 44⅞ | 44⅝ | 44⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Kelsey H A 1½ | 3 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| KelseyHB 1½ | 7 | 29 | 28⅞ | 29 | + ¼ |
| Kennecott (3e) | 5 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | + ⅛ |
| Kresge 1.15e | 5 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | + ⅛ |
| Kress SH 1.60 | 2 | 22¾ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ¼ |
| Kroger Groc 2 | 4 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26½ | — ½ |
| Laclede Gas | 10 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Laclede Gas pf | 50 | 38½ | 38¼ | 38½ | +1 |
| Lehigh PC1½ | 2 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| Lehigh V Coal | 5 | 1¼ | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| Lehigh V C pf | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | |
| Lehigh Val RR | 2 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Lehman Cp 1a | 3 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | — ⅛ |
| Lee R&T 2¼ae | 8 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | |
| Lib-O-F G (1) | 1 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | — ⅛ |
| Lib. McN .45e | 3 | 32¼ | 31½ | 31½ | |
| Lig&My B 3a | 13 | 53⅛ | 53⅛ | 53⅛ | |
| Lig&My pf (7) | 3 | 66¼ | 65½ | 66¼ | + ¾ |
| Link Belt (2) | 10 | 175 | 175 | 175 | — ½ |
| Lockheed A 2e | 1 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ | + ¼ |
| Lone Star 3a | 19 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | |
| Loew's Inc 2a | 1 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | |
| Loose-Wil 1a | 8 | 42⅜ | 42⅛ | 42⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Lorillard1.20e | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | — ¼ |
| Lou & Nash 7e | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| Mack Truck 3e | 5 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ | + ¾ |
| Macy (RH)(2) | 1 | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Mad S G 1¼ae | 8 | 20¼ | 19¾ | 19¾ | + ⅛ |
| Magma C (2) | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Manati Sug | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | + ⅜ |
| Mandel 1¼ae | 2 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| Mar Mid .18e | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | |
| Mar S Ry pr pf | 15 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| MarshFld .80a | 8 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| Mart GL 1½ae | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| Martin-Parry | 1 | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | |
| Maytag 1 pf 6 | 5 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| McGraw Elec 2 | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| McKes & R(1) | 4 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| McLellan .60e | 1 | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ | + ⅛ |
| Mead Cor(.90e) | 9 | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Mead Cor pf 6 | 1 | 67¾ | 67¾ | 67¾ | +1¾ |
| Melville Sh(2) | 1 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | |
| Mengel Co ¼ae | 3 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | — ⅛ |
| Merch&M Tr 2 | 3 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| Miami Cop ⅛ae | 3 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| MidCont1.40e | 5 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| Minn-Moline | 11 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| Minn-Mpf6½zk | 5 | 67⅝

# Paper Use Nears Wartime Basis In New Conservation Directive

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—The paper industry was moved toward a war-time basis today by a new conservation order of the war production board putting new curtailments on the use of paper in printed and manufactured items and stopping production of some items deemed non-essential.

Industry spokesmen welcomed the directive as practical and realistic, estimating it would permit aggregate paper production at about 7 per cent higher than the regulation which was amended.

**Public Hit in Many Ways**

Under today's rule, an amendment to M-24 which had governed the industry recently, the period on which restrictions are based was changed from the second and third quarters of 1942, when operations averaged about .87 per cent of rated capacity, to the six months between Oct. 1, 1941, and March 31, 1942, when output averaged 104 per cent of capacity.

The new directive will hit the public in many small ways, stopping completely after Feb. 15 the use of paper in a long list of novelty and decorative products such as albums, beer coasters, paper doilies, artificial flowers, confetti, fireworks, punch boards and a variety of other items.

It rounded out the program of control over paper, since earlier rulings had restricted newspapers and magazines to using about 10 per cent less paper than they used in 1942.

A tighter control over newsprint inventories was part of the new ruling. It prohibited deliveries of newsprint if such supplies would lift the receiver's inventory above two carloads or to more than 75 days' use. Inventories of such paper previously were limited to 90 days' supply.

**Canada on Similar Basis**

Canada moved her control of newsprint onto the same basis, restricting deliveries to 90 per cent of a base period identical with that of the United States, the last quarter of 1941 and the first quarter of 1942, and limiting inventories to 75 days. Canada's regulation also opposed a bar to favoritism in shipments by ordering manufacturers to make deliveries to customers as nearly as possible on the basis of shipments during 1942.

The WPB estimated production under the earlier order was about 3,800,000 tons quarterly, while the amendment permits output for the first quarter of 1943 of about 4,100,000 tons.

Paper men felt that some further adjustments would be made as the WPB sought to conserve on items in addition to the list of prohibitions.

It was pointed out, however, that most of the products banned after Feb. 15 used only small amounts of paper, confetti, for instance, taking only 231 tons in 1941 and paper dishes 12,000 tons. The total saving was estimated at about 100,000 tons a year. There was no estimate available of the size of wholesale and retail stocks of the items which no longer will be produced.

Ten per cent cuts from the new base period were ordered for such items as paper towels, which took 190,000 tons in 1941, facial tissues which took 50,000 tons and paper napkins with 90,000.

**90 P. C. of Base Period**

Newsprint was restricted to 90 per cent of the base period, apparently a cut equal to that Canada made although her restriction was on deliveries. The Dominion supplies about three quarters of United States newsprint. Since newspapers previously had been cut about 10 per cent from current usage—permitted consumption of an amount equivalent to their 1941 net paid circulations—supplies and demand were believed to be about in balance.

There was little indication that the curtailment in lines of manufacture using wood pulp would make more of the raw material available for newsprint, industry sources said.

In terms of percentage of the new base period, producers of container board and tissue paper were allotted 100 per cent, with toilet tissue at 110 per cent. Cut to 90 per cent were newsprint, writing paper, and special industrial boards. Wrapping paper was set at 85 per cent and at 80 per cent were groundwood, book and absorbent papers and box and card board.

Commercial printers were restricted to use in 1943 of a maximum of 90 per cent of 1941 paper consumption, this section excluding newspapers, magazines, books, wall paper, boxes, converted paper products and printed matter for any government agency.

## Underwriters Cut Coast-Wise War Insurance Rates

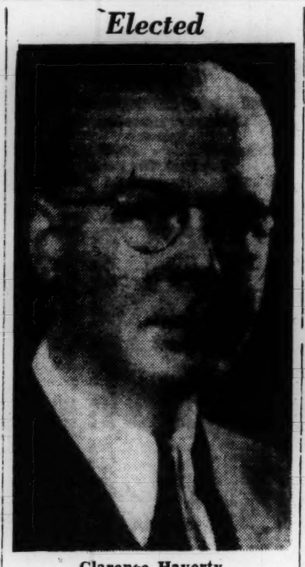
NEW YORK (AP)—Marine underwriters announced further reductions in coast-wise and offshore war risk insurance rates.

One of the more important changes was on shipments between United States Atlantic ports and the West Indies and Caribbean ports where the rate was reduced to 7½ per cent from 8½ per cent. The rate between U. S. Atlantic ports not south of New York and Canadian Atlantic ports was cut to 4 per cent from 8 per cent.

The 2 per cent rate on shipments between the Hawaiian Islands and United States and Canadian ports was reduced to 1½ per cent and the rate for shipments between the United States and Greenland was cut to 7½ per cent from 10 per cent.

Rates out of Seattle as far as Cape Spencer were halved with substantial reduction as far as Unimak Pass. The same trend applies to Alaskan rates out of other coast ports.

*Elected*



**Clarence Haverty**

Elected President of the National Retail Furniture Association, succeeding Louis S. Bing, Jr., of Cleveland. Mr. Haverty is head of a chain of southern furniture stores.

## Rail Net Estimated At New High in '42, Over $950 Millions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission said that the 1942 net income of the nation's railways "may exceed $950,000,000 but will hardly reach $1,000,000,000."

This would give the carriers the largest earnings in their history, the commission's estimate comparing with the high mark of $897,000,000 reached in 1929 and the depression low of a $139,203,000 deficit.

Total operating revenue for last year was estimated at $7,439,000,000, compared with $5,347,000,000 in 1941, and included $4,448,000,000 from freight, $515,000,000 from passenger and $384,000,000 from other operating sources.

The year's operating expenses were placed at $4,578,00,000, an increase of $914,000,000 over 1941.

November operating revenues were up 51 per cent compared with the same month in 1941 as a result of a passenger revenue gain of 166.7 per cent and a freight revenue gain of 38.8 per cent.

The commission said that since there were no figures showing the extent to which materials were applied in maintenance work, "one cannot definitely say to what extent the net revenues shown are overstated because of inadequate maintenance."

## Spencer Is Reappointed Reserve Council Member

*By the Associated Press*

Charles E. Spencer, Jr., President of the First National Bank of Boston, has been reappointed a member of the federal advisory council, representing the first federal reserve district, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston announced.

Mr. Spencer, who has just completed his second term, was appointed for the year ending next December 31.

# Vital Postwar Problem Seen Work for All

**By Roger Babson**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Next to the spiritual condition of the nation the full employment of its people is of primary importance. Under normal conditions about 45,000,000 are gainfully employed. Today this has gone up to about 55,000,000, while during the depths of the depression of the 1930's there were only 35,000,000 so employed, with 10,000,000 unemployed walking the streets. Of these, probably 2,500,000 were unemployables.

Without doubt the United States and Canada will be faced with a big unemployment problem after World War II. Not only will 10,000,000 men be returning from the army, navy, and air forces to their homes, but another 10,000,000 or more now working in war plants, shipyards, etc., temporarily at least will be thrown out of work. To the average statistician the situation looks dark and unsolvable. Yet, there is no reason for getting panicky.

**Test for Capitalism**

To begin with there will be a tremendous "consumer demand" after the war. People will stampede for new automobiles, new refrigerators, new radios, and new appliances of all kinds, from kitchen utensils to farm implements. Moreover, the people will have the money and bonds to pay for these things. Merchants will again stock up with goods, which means that manufacturers must quickly "convert" and reemploy millions of people.

During the years directly following peace, employers should forget themselves in order to save themselves. Many millions will be tired and sick of rationing, price-fixing, and government inefficiency. The businessmen will then have a real chance to thow oft the "ball and chain" which the New Deai has put upon them. To do this, however, we employers must assume more responsibility and must make a greater effort to give employment than we ever have in the past.

Unless businessmen do then wake up and assume leadership, the free-enterprise system may get a severe beating. These returning soldiers will be in no mood to see factories needlessly shut down.

**Preventing Unemployment**

No new committees need be formed nor new reports need be issued. The files of the Department of Labor contain voluminous studies on how unemployment can be reduced during a depression. These plans range from raising the school age and getting women back into the homes, to the quota system in which I was so much interested ten years ago. We will not need new plans for work, but rather we will need merely to work the plans we have.

Here at Washington I have heard of plans to turn some of the great government biuldings, now full of clerks, into a mammoth National University for returning soldiers. These plans also include having branches of this great University in different sections of the country using empty munition plants for school rooms and laboratories; while the students can live in the new houses now occupied by war workers. It is estimated that this new national University may have an enrollment of 1,000,000 students!

**What About Our Ivy Colleges?**

Of course, such a plan will be fought bitterly both by the old line endowed colleges like Harvard, Yale, Princeton, etc., and also by the State Universities which have great political influence. On the other hand, the thousands of college professors now working for the government are behind the plan. My own guess is that the decision will be made, not by those who have desk jobs of any kind, but by those who are now risking their lives for us in the four quarters of the globe.

Certainly, after World War II, college education will be revolutionized. Its cost will be greatly reduced; its "high hat" attitude will be crushed; and the courses will be too much "more practical." Personally I am rather sorry about the latter.

A cultural education is like the foundation of a house. A family which is building a home should not spend all its money on the foundation; but it certainly should not build without a foundation and this should be a good foundation. With the surplus of empty buildings and idle machine tools after World War II, there, however, will be a great temptation to use many of them for teaching trades, vocations and so-called practical subjects.

# Maintenance of Free Enterprise Seen Vital Tenet of Democracy

**By George Ericson**

*Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor*

The thoughtful citizen is pondering the future of the free enterprise system today as anxiously as the statesman ruminates on the possible success of a reorganization of Europe. Can this system regain much semblance of its former functioning at a time when the quest for security appears to predominate for both men and nations? The world-shaking events of today are forming the answer.

Economic nationalism and its prototype for the individual, laissez-faire, have been ushered to the door. The freedoms which shine on the horizon today are those which are circumscribed by the rights of other people. Theoretically such freedoms have always been sought in a democracy but the emphasis has been misplaced—individual liberty was accorded more honor than obligations to others.

**Wider Freedoms on Way**

The march to wider freedoms in a framework of justice to all men is indubitably on the way. It is pathetic that this approach to a greater good must come for the nations by bloodshed and for the individual by bitter strife. But when the human judgment fails because God-given faculties are ignored, there is, to paraphrase a famous writer, a chastisement that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will. And so we learn, if humble, since we are taught or guided by penalty as well as by reward.

Laissez-faire and free enterprise must be differentiated. They are not the same, any more than license is identical with liberty. They are lumped by the undiscriminating, but their essential difference is that free enterprise can be squared with the Golden Rule.

What is free enterprise? Perhaps one could answer in part by stating what it is not. It is not Fascism, where the state is all-important, the individual practically nothing, and freedom of action what the political big shot thinks is good for you. It is not communism, where private property is non-existent, children are raised by the state and thrift becomes reprehensible. It is not the radicalism which, masquerading as idealism, would take the hard-earned competence of the self-respecting citizen and by counting noses redistribute the wealth of the land. It is not a regimented economy, directed from some central place which is presumed to have not only a mortgage on all the virtues, but the wisdom to run the complicated machinery of a nation.

**Free Enterprise Also Basic**

Free enterprise, though not numbered specifically as one of the four goals of the Atlantic Charter, is blood brother of the freedoms deemed vital. Purged of some of its grosser elements, which in the past have made it a target for the charge of materialism, it can become the implement for a higher and a nobler civilization.

The security which all seek does not mean the same thing for different people. Ages ago shelter, food and clothing were primary requisites as they are today. But modern security means something else; the leisure that Aristotle spoke of, which meant not idleness but the use of one's time in productive channels, in addition to the ordinary comforts, the right as written in the Constitution to pursue happiness, the privilege of choosing one's vocation, and, within limits, of attaining economic independence.

Such security, that is, the kind which rests on one's own industry, initiative, self-denial, cannot be guaranteed. It should not be. Absolute security in a world of stress would practically be synonomous with stagnation. The kind of security which brings true satisfaction is that which results from the action of initiative and investment; the initiative which means the free play of the faculties at their top pitch; the investment which is the nurturing of the mental and material resources to bring returns in social or economic satisfactions.

**The Quest for Security**

Free enterprise and security are not incompatible, if one is ready to accept those terms as meaning relative free action and relative security. Of the two as goals, some persons would choose the former, others the latter. A judicious combination of the two would appear to make for attainable goals for most people. Self-respecting persons would not want to be supported by the state; the other kind would cry out against restraints which logically follow from largesse by the state.

The objections which this commentator has to many proposals originating out of Administration ideology are that they appear to disparage ability, talent, property rights; they appear to adopt more and more tenets of socialism which deprecate or discourage honors or reward for men of high diligence or of high capabilities; they seem to embrace the doctrine that it is better to take from those that have so as to give to those that have not, than to create conditions which make it possible for the indigent to meet their wants by their own efforts; they appear to deny that there are essential differences in men's economic value to society and that differences in rewards are justifiable; they appear to deny that those who stint themselves in the present for a future good should benefit from that self-denial; they appear to deny that the superior person should benefit in proportion to his superior talents; in short, they seem to deny a democracy which advocates equality of opportunity, fostering instead an equalitarianism which tends to keep all men on a dead level, or a paternalism which inevitably leads to the creation of a large group of leaners, dependents on Federal bounty.

**What of State Control?**

In an age when mass production has been proceeding rapidly, free enterprise has encountered more and more obstacles. This should not lead to the prediction that free enterprise is doomed. What will occur is a mixture of private enterprise and state control to the end that the most productive use can be made of all resources consonant with the prevention of monopoly and exploitation. The function of the state is not to restrict initiative by rigid planning but to restrain organizations which would eliminate real competition by collusive action on costs and markets.

This leads to a definition of free enterprise as a condition where a full utilization of ability by men in concert or alone, within a framework where the good of the whole is the criterion, will bring rewards commensurate with results or effort. Or, more simply put, it means freedom of action not inimical to public good.

The free enterprise system has been given a bad name by those who call it the capitalistic system. The latter connotes vested interests, bloated capitalists, those who live by usury, bankers whose one glass eye is more sympathetic than the natural one, manipulation of money to produce unearned increment, watered stock; in short, all crass evils that flourished in an age of materialism.

**Abuse of Free Enterprise**

This, however, is the abuse of free enterprise, which in demanding the widest possible liberty of action, accords the same privilege to all others. In a sporting sense, it is a free field and no favors. Business, equally with government, is learning from its mistakes. It no longer places individual enterprise and rampant competition above the collective good. While it will fight for the preservation of incentive, individual enterprise, profits, interest on savings and investment—all the economic concomitants of democracy—it does so today with a fuller sense of its obligations to others.

The validity of free enterprise after the war will be weighed by the degree in which it creates avenues of work for all who seek it. The number of enforced idle will then appear as the barometer of its failure. Therefore, to all who espouse the enterprise system, the coming peace period will loom as fateful for good or ill.

Planning there must be and corporate leadership is already busy on the blueprints. But such planning must be done with the realization that government will have a voice in the outcome. If the planners do not leave out justice and co-operation, but hew to a line which makes the individual and the common good identical, a greater degree of success could be predicted than ever recorded before.

No longer will society be satisfied with disastrously faulty distribution of economic goods in an age when the machine can produce abundance for all. The free enterprise system which has been instrumental in creating a superlative productive machine must now be ingenious enough to bring forth an effective system of distribution.

In conclusion, then, it may be said that business is no longer to be considered a scapegoat. While abuses still exist, this observer prefers to belive that representative businessmen are concerned with advancing the standards of business conduct. Enlightened self-interest alone tells them that departure from the moral code weakens the structure on which a free enterprise economy rests. They are accepting social obligations which were scoffed at in former years. They also want to make democracy work.

## Gallagher Heads Standard Oil, N. J.

NEW YORK (AP)—R. W. Gallagher has relinquished his post as chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) to become its president and chief executive officer.

Mr. Gallagher's election to the highest executive position in the $2,000,000,000 oil concern highlights a career that opened at the age of 16 when he quit high school to take a small job with the New York Transit Co.

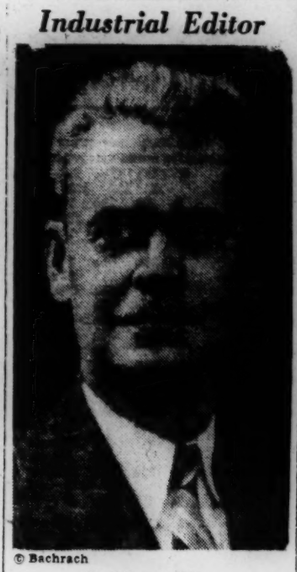
The new executive succeeds W. S. Farish, who passed on last November 29. The post of chairman of the board held by Mr. Gallagher since he took the place of W. C. Teagle last November will not be filled, the company said.

Mr. Gallagher was born in Salamanca, N. Y., in 1881. After rounding out his high school education by working at night and home study of college courses and engineering books, he went to Akron in 1900 as shop foreman for the East Ohio Gas Co., now controlled by Standard Oil Co. (N. J.). He became president of the gas company in 1926.

He was elected to the board of Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) in 1933 and became a vice-president in 1937.

The company also announced election of Eugene Holman, a vice-president, to membership in the executive committee. Mr. Holman was born in San Angelo, Texas, in 1895, and joined the Humble Oil Co. in 1919 after service with the A. E. F. in France. He came to New York in 1929 as assistant to Vice-President E. J. Sadler of Standard Oil Co. (N. J.).

*Industrial Editor*



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**V. Gilmore Iden**

Resigned as Secretary of the American Institute of Steel Construction, New York City, to become the Industrial Editor of the Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, D. C.

# Retail Sales Are Slightly Below 1942

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 (AP)—Retail trade picked up this week after the end of unseasonal weather which curtailed shopping but activity generally was slightly below that of the same period last year, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported today.

Shortages in some lines gave trade a spotty picture compared with last year. Consumers were in a buying mood but did not purchase as they did a year ago when the stock-up rush was on for foundation garments, rubber products and woolen goods.

Clearance sales were reported as drawing excellent early response. Women's wear and dry goods lines sold strongly and fur coats moved well. Warm underwear and nightwear demand was very heavy. Substantially reduced prices stimulated sales of men's suits and overcoats.

Seasonal lines expanded both in promotional activity and sales volume. Sharp markdowns were limited to some slow-moving lines and bargain selections were smaller than usual.

Wide-scale white goods sales were reported but customers were limited to the quantity they could buy in some sections because of tight supplies.

Grocery volume still registered gains over last year even though scarcities of meat, butter and canned goods were widespread.

Record - breaking registrations opened this week in mid-winter wholesale markets. Early commitments were higher than last year because buyers were anxious to cover ahead on available merchandise to assure future stocks.

Countrywide preliminary reports indicated retail trade was about the same or slightly below a year ago with these regional decreases noted: East 3 to 5 per cent; New England 1 to 3; Northwest 0 to 2; Middle West 1 to 4. Increases were: Southwest 3 to 8 per cent; Pacific Coast 4 to 9; South 1 to 3.

# Pay-as-You-Go Income Taxes Gain in Favor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Wider collection of taxes at the source of income was advocated by Congressional leaders today to implement a pay-as-you-go plan given the qualified indorsement of President Roosevelt.

Three ranking members of the Senate Finance Committee—Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia, Senator Robert La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, the senior minority member, and Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, the senior Republican member—proposed in separate interviews that the withholding method employed to collect the 5 per cent Victory tax be extended to the regular income levy.

All three have favored modified versions of the plan advanced by Beardsley Ruml, New York merchant and banker, to put income tax collections on a current basis by excusing or postponing the payment of one year's levies. All three said, however, that any such system must be carried out by requiring periodic payments throughout the year through deductions from pay checks and other similar methods.

**Delinquency Seen Heavy**

Senator George said he thought it would be absolutely necessary, not only from the standpoint of the taxpayer but from that of the Government, to collect taxes currently and in periodic installments.

Otherwise, he said, there would be a great many delinquencies when the war boom ended and citizens were faced with the necessity of paying heavy taxes on their previous year's large income in a period when their pay had declined sharply.

"We will have to take a realistic view and get on a pay-as-you-earn basis," he said. While this might cause some eventual loss to the Treasury when taxpayers died, he added, current collections would remain the same.

Senator La Follette foresaw "a great disappointment" in the yield of the tax laws if some version of the Ruml plan were not adopted.

Senator Vandenberg said it is obvious the country is now in a period of inflated economy, despite all of the controls being exercised, and predicted it will be followed by a deflated era after the war when taxpayers by the millions will be forced into delinquency.

**No Windfall Likely**

It should be made plain, he added, that the ordinary taxpayer is not going to get a windfall if the Ruml plans is adopted, since he would pay the same amount as now, but on the current year's liability instead of last year's.

"Ninety-eight per cent of the people who are for the Ruml plan think they are going to get some dollars and cents relief on March 15 if it is adopted, but they are not going to get any such thing," he declared.

Meanwhile, there were reports that the President would recommend in his budget message next week that Congress set a goal of raising currently half of the money needed to finance the Government expenditures that are expected to reach $100,000,000,000 in the fiscal year beginning next July 1.

Present tax laws may yield as much as $35,000,000,000 in that year, it was said, leaving a $15,000,000,000 gap to be filled by new taxes and possibly by a system of forced loans from individuals. The remaining $50,000,000,000 would be raised by voluntary bond purchases and by commercial financing by the Treasury.

# Your Federal Income Tax

**No. 6**

**Head of Family Exemption**

A single, or a married person not living with husband or wife, is entitled to a personal exemption of $1,200 for the year if he can qualify as head of a family. A head of family is "an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation."

Examples of head of family status would be a widower or widow who maintained a home for a dependent child, or a son who supported and maintained a household for a dependent father or mother. In order to meet the test of actual support and maintenance as head of a family, the benefactor must furnish more than one-half of the support and maintenance.

The term "in one household" ordinarily means under one roof, but if a father is absent on business or a child or other dependent is away at school, or on a visit, the common home being still maintained, the head of family exemption would still apply. Where a parent is obliged to maintain his dependent children with relatives or in a boarding house while he lives elsewhere, the additional exemption may still apply. If, however, without necessity, the dependent continuously makes his home elsewhere, his benefactor is not the head of a family irrespective of the question of support.

The term "closely connected by blood relationship" applies to a person's progenitors and lineal descendants, to his brothers or sisters, whether by the whole or half blood, and to his uncles, aunts, nephews, and nieces. Irrespective of any legal obligation of the taxpayer to support such dependent relatives, a moral obligation to do so exists, and if the individual is actually supporting and maintaining in one household relatives of this degree he is entitled to head of family exemption.

A taxpayer is considered to be "closely connected by marriage" with his step-sister and step-brothers, but whether his right to exercise family control and provide for these individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation must be decided upon the facts in the particular case. The same considerations apply to the status of a taxpayer because of support furnished to his father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, and sister-in-law. First cousins by blood, and cousins of lesser degree, are not regarded as so "closely connected by blood relationship" as to give rise to a head of family exemption.

A legal guardian who may maintain and support in his home a dependent ward is not entitled to the personal exemption as head of a family if the ward was not connected with him by relationship of blood, marriage, or adoption; nor is a taxpayer entitled to exemption as head of a family by virtue of maintenance and support of a child not legally adopted.

## Delay in OPA Payments For Idle Tires Turned In

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration said that checks were being distributed as rapidly as possible to motorists who turned in all of their tires in excess of five during October and November.

A spokesman explained that issuance of some checks was delayed by transportation difficulties in delivering tires to defense supplies corporation warehouses and the necessary time required for appraisals of the tires.

"There's nothing for the motorists to worry about," the spokesman said. "Everybody who turned in idle tires has a receipt and he'll get his money."

He declined to estimate when the distribution of checks would be completed.


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Condensed Statement of Condition

December 31, 1942

RESOURCES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and Due from Banks | | $ 46,033,430.40 |
| United States Government Securities: | | |
| Treasury Bills and Certificates of Indebtedness | $37,212,534.16 | |
| Treasury Notes and Bonds | 25,255,956.38 | |
| | | 62,468,490.54 |
| State and Municipal Securities | | 4,327,167.08 |
| Other Securities | | 4,802,105.80 |
| Loans and Discounts | | 38,556,559.75 |
| Customers' Acceptance Liability | | 916,935.14 |
| Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures | | 100,000.00 |
| Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets | | 216,012.17 |
| TOTAL RESOURCES | | $157,420,700.88 |

LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits: Demand | $122,177,345.71 | |
| Time | 50,000.00 | |
| United States Government | 25,603,437.77 | |
| | | $147,830,783.48 |
| Acceptances Executed for Customers | $5,857,648.47 | |
| Less: Amount Held for Investment | 4,930,118.02 | |
| | | 927,530.45 |
| Dividend Payable January 2, 1943 | | 80,000.00 |
| Reserve for Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc. | | 403,773.76 |
| Capital | $2,000,000.00 | |
| Surplus | 4,000,000.00 | |
| Undivided Profits | 1,428,613.19 | |
| | | 7,428,613.19 |
| Reserve for Contingencies | | 750,000.00 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | $157,420,700.88 |

As required by law, U. S. Government, Trust Department and U. S. Court Deposits amounting to $31,869,893.37 are secured by pledged assets totaling $32,463,867.54.

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**BANK BY MAIL**

**BOSTON, MASS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Jan. 11 |
| Union Savings Bank | Jan. 11 |
| Warren Intsitution for Savings | Jan. 11 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Jan. 15 |
| Wilder Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Jan. 20 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |

**Other Massachusetts Savings Banks**

| | |
|---|---|
| Brookline Savings Bank | Jan. 11 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Jan. 11 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Jan. 20 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Feb. 1 |



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# Fewer Indoor Schools In Golf World of Today

By A. Linde Fowler
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Missing from the sporting news columns these days are those yesteryear dispatches from the warmer climes of the South and Far West, recounting the brilliant deeds of those super-golfers of the "winter circuit." Few were the days, or the tournaments, without a story of some flashy round in the middle or even lower 60s.

Of growing national golfing interest was the spectacular career of Ben Hogan as he piled up his first-money record that went far toward assembling the points which later was to win him the Vardon trophy, as the most successful professional of the year, beginning with his capture of the annual Los Angeles Open a year ago next Tuesday. That was the tournament in which Sam Snead finished with an eight, the same as in the National Open of 1939, just when it seemed that he would win the event, or at least do no worse than tie with Hogan and Jimmy Thomson.

### Other Changes

There are other changes in the winter-golf world, none more so than the gradual decadence and, this winter, the well-nigh elimination of indoor schools, which once thrived almost to the point of a craze in northern circles during the period of ice and snow. Joe Conway, whose business it is to know what's going on in the world of sports, informs me that as nearly as he can ascertain, there is an indoor school at the University Club, conducted by Jack McDonald; one at Brockton, run by Bill Shields, and one at Lowell under the supervision of Dave Hackney, Vesper pro, who has stood out in the local ranks for years as one of the masters of iron play.

The indoor school activities have been on the down grade for several years past, but it remained for the war to knock them for such a complete loop. Nothing more could have been expected, with so many of the pros gone into the service and so many others into war plants, where wage scales beat the returns from indoor golf instruction, after deducting for rent, heat and light.

It was back about 1914 that the indoor winter golf school idea spread like a prairie fire in the North. Even earlier than that, if I'm not mistaken, Harry Bowler, then professional at the Winchester Country Club, had entered that field as one of the pioneers, just as he was prime mover in organizing the New England professional golf organization which later was to become the N. E. P. G. A. and one of the important cogs in the Professional Golfers' Association of America.

### Tournaments

In that year, 1914, the year Francis Ouimet won his first National Amateur title, winter indoor schools were established at The Country Club Oakley, Tatnuck, Worcester, and Providence, and Arthur G. Lockwood, then one of the country's leading amateurs, sponsored one on Washington Street. During the winter an open tournament was staged in Worcester, in which the player played a "regular course," with so many points for a drive through a center ring in the canvas, so many for an iron through another ring or hole in the canvas, and so on for approaches and putts.

That same year in which the indoor game caught on so thoroughly in Boston, the craze spread into New York, Chicago and other northern centers. New York was fairly dotted with indoor schools, which became so popular that leading hotels, the Hotel Astor and the Ritz-Carlton among them, took up the fad and established putting courses or canvas-backed areas in which one could use the driver or the iron to heart's content

As time went on, the indoor school expanded, and then took the new angle of driving ranges in the open for outdoor play. By 1924 the indoor game had grown to such proportions that by the end of winter, one Boston concern which originally was just an awning business, had made up no fewer than 83 golfing nets for use in Boston indoor schools, notwithstanding that there already were hundreds of nets still in use from previous winters.

### Selling Points

Among the selling points of the indoor school was that there the golfer could mould his game upon fundamentally sound lines, for he could not see his prodigious drive finishing up in a wild slice—or a distinct pull and so could concentrate upon learning how to swing correctly, just as so many seem to have the perfect swing when chopping off the head of a daisy, but so imperfectly when banging at the ball a moment later.

Getting away from the indoor game, "Doc" Kendall, instigator of the New Year's Day tournaments at Wollaston, appeared at the club that day and exchanged some opponents' verbal tilts over when these tournaments started, some arguing that the date was farther back than 1927. The "Doc" stuck to his guns, and he was right. Where the others were wrong is that they were thinking of the Christmas Day tournament in 1910, in which "Doc" won the net with 91-14-77, J. R. Rablin had a hole-in-one, at the then fifteenth hole, and Chick Evans, the same day in Chicago, had an ace on his home course, Edgewater Golf Club.

## Events Tonight

**Schoolboy Hockey**

Eastern Mass. League at Boston Arena, 7:00 p. m.

**Amateur Hockey**

Philadelphia vs. Boston Olympics at Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m.

**Basketball**

Cornell vs. Harvard at Cambridge, 8:30 p. m.

Boston U. at Northeastern, 8:00 p. m.

New Hampshire at Tufts, 8:00 p. m.

# Cage Sport Is Puzzling To Columnist

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 (AP)—When something unusual turns up like last week's 159-point game between Fordham and Rhode Island or a player like Harry Boykoff of St. John's, who is both extra-tall and extra-good, the basketball experts ask, "But is it basketball?" ...This columnist, admittedly no part of an expert, is led to cross-question, "Well, just what is basketball?"...Listening in on coaches' arguments, we hear there is eastern basketball, mid-western basketball, Pacific Coast basketball and maybe other sectional variations; Phog Allen says the East and West are farther apart than ever; Ed Kelleher says it isn't so, they're getting closer all the time.

And Corp. Julius Kasner, who used to be a college star in Brooklyn and who now coaches the Camp Kohler, Calif., team and plays for Mather Field, explains it this way: "On the coast everything is a planned play like in football. Back East we adapt our style to suit the occasion. We don't try to arrange our plans in advance."...Our own taste is more for "Ivy League" basketball....The teams usually have a couple of football players who forget themselves in times of stress and are likely to bounce opponents around the floor as well as the ball when they dribble....It isn't always good, but there's lots of action.

* * *

Soldiers at the Army Air Forces technical school at Sioux Falls, S. D., thought the football season had been extended when they heard that the 85th Aviation Squadron had defeated the quartermasters, 54-0. But it was merely the top performance of the 85th Squadron basketball team . . . After tasting rubber chicken practically every night during December, Paul Brown, Ohio State grid coach, refused to take any January dates on the banquet circuit . . . Price Brookfield, former West Texas State basketball ace, has signed up with a Rochester, N. Y., pro club . . . Bruce Norris, son of the Detroit Red Wings boss, is a candidate for the freshman hockey team at Yale . . . Howie Schultz, 6 ft 6½ in. basketball center at Hamline U., is too tall for the Army but the White Sox are interested in him as a baseball prospect—doubly interested, we'd say.

# Bruins Home Tomorrow To Face Toronto Leafs

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The second of three hockey games in three nights at Boston Garden is scheduled this evening as the Olympics come back to face the Philadelphia Falcons for the second night in a row. Last evening they turned back their visitors by a 7-2 score.

The third game comes tomorrow night when the Boston Bruins return from Montreal, where they are playing Canadiens tonight, to meet the Toronto Maple Leafs in a game that should be a thriller. Going into tonight's National Hockey League games, both Toronto and Boston were tied for the lead with 30 points each. While Bruins were tackling Canadiens in the Forum, Toronto was host to Detroit at spacious Maple Leaf Gardens, and a victory for each will enable them to come to Boston still in a stalemate for top honors.

The official Bruins party, minus Yank Boyd who was left home because of his injured foot and who will probably still not be able to play tomorrow, left Boston early last evening in charge of Dit Clapper. Manager Art Ross remained home, deciding that the team would be in good hands if the big defenseman held the reins.

As a matter of fact, Assistant Manager or Coach or whatever-his-title-is Clapper, is undefeated this season insofar as his management is concerned. Every time he has been given charge of the squad he has brought home nothing less than a tie, and maybe Art thinks the big fellow can pull tonight's game out of the fire in Montreal Forum, which has always proved a difficult spot for invading teams.

Tomorrow night's battle will show to Boston fans the four top scorers of the league, three for Toronto and one for Boston. Leading the parade are three Leaf marksmen, Lorne Carr, Syl Apps, and Billy Taylor, while the Bruins' Bill Cowley is right behind. Carr has 36 points, Apps and Taylor 35 each, and Cowley 34.

The appearance of Carr at the head of the list, with his center Taylor one point behind, brings back to mind the statement made by Coach Happy Day when he was last here in Boston.

"If Sweeney Schriner had not been hurt and out of action a month," he said, "Schriner, left wing on the Taylor line, and Carr and Taylor would rank one-two-three in the scoring race. It appears as though the genial Hap was not far from wrong."

The presence of Apps and Cowley so close together in the scoring race removes any doubts (if there were any left) that these two are the outstanding centers in the league. Their race for scoring honors is proving more interesting each week, for each gets there his own way. Apps is the individualist, with more goals than assists, while Cowley sets up plays for others to finish off and so has more assists than goals.

Not too far behind the leaders is another Bruin in Buzz Boll, who with Carr was formerly a New York and Brooklyn American. Both are now playing with the best centers they have been allowed to work with in their careers, and the results are highly gratifying both to themselves and their respective teams.

This will be the sixth game of the season between Boston and Toronto, with the latter having the edge by a single game. Leafs won by scores of 3-1 and 7-2, while Bruins won a Boston superdandy 7-6. Two tilts were tied 3-3 and 4-4. Following this contest the Bruins will play two more successively on home ice, facing Chicago Black Hawks in a Red Cross game here Tuesday and New York Rangers next Saturday.

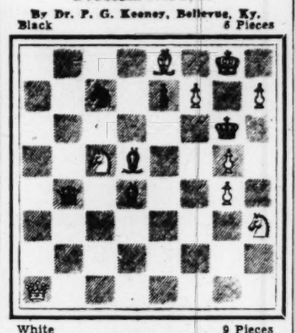
# Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

January 9, 1943
*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

### Problem No. 2517

By Dr. P. G. Keeney, Bellevue, Ky.

Black — 6 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

4B1K1/2kt1pP1P/8k1/2Ktb2P1/1q1b2P1/-7K1/8/Q7

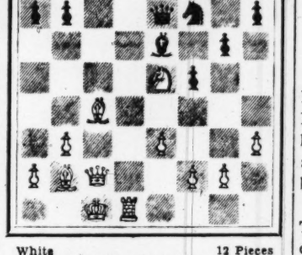
White to play and mate in two

(Specially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney.)

### Problem No. 2518

By I. Telkes

Black — 5 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

8/B3b3/2P3b1/4kt3/1Kt4kt1/1PRP4/QPB5/-KKtk5

White to play and mate in three

(Prize Three-mover, Tijdschrift v.d.N.S., 1939.)

### Solutions to Problems

No. 2515. Kt-K2

No. 2516. 1. R-Kt5 threatens
2. BxQ
1. ..... Kt-Q3
2. Kt-B6ch
1. ..... Kt-Q6
2. Kt-B2ch
1. ..... Kt-K5
2. Kt-Q3ch
1. ..... B-Kt3
2. KtxPch

End-Game No. 646. White wins: 1 RxR, BxB; 2 Kt-R6ch, K-R; 3 QxB, QxQ; 4 KtxPch. Resigns.

No. 2507 has a second solution: Q-B5ch; and No. 2509, the same: KtxQPch. These were pointed out by Stephen Ryder, Hassberg's problem. No. 2508, appears to be corrected by adding a Black P at KR2.

### End-Game No. 647

Black — 11 Pieces



White — 12 Pieces

White to play and win

(Reinfeld calls this one of "the immortal combinations" in his new collection of Capablanca's games published by Horowitz and Harkness, Capablanca vs. Amateur, Havana, 1912.)

### Correspondence Chess

Chess enthusiasts have three important outlets: over-the-board play, correspondence play, and problems. The second is a good substitute for the first, and players who find themselves away from clubs or strong competition frequently derive great satisfaction from correspondence games. Problems, of course, are the equivalent of chess solitaire, though the objectives are different, and one can solve or compose with equal pleasure.

Chess by mail seems at first glance dull, slow, and unexciting. Those who have tried it know it is none of these. Even though one had available a large library, he soon would find himself meeting opening variations just a little different, and he would be on his own resources. And in spite of the absence of the touch-move rule, there is no way to avoid errors in judgment, if not oversights, so that play is still subject to human frailties. As for excitement, this develops in accordance with the propensities of the players, who generally do not hesitate to invite complications.

Correspondence players in this country are fortunate in having their own "Correspondence Chess League of America," with their own magazine, "The Chess Correspondent." This magazine deals with all phases of the game, and it has steadily improved throughout the past few years. The December issue features Fine's analysis of games from the Reshevsky-Kashdan match. Other interesting articles include "Theory of the Chess Openings," by Buwe; "How to Improve Your Game," by Reinfeld; Geoffrey Mott-Smith's Problem Department; annotated games, and news items.

Readers frequently write asking for correspondence game opponents. Invariably the suggestion is made that they communicate with W. F. James, secretary-tournament director, 4133 Tyler Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

### Reshevsky Wins

Here is a hard-fought game in which Reshevsky outplayed his opponent and gradually turned a pawn advantage to account. Kashdan, in this match, had great difficulty with the black pieces.

### Seventh Game
### Nimzowitsch Defense

| Reshevsky White | Kashdan Black | Reshevsky White | Kashdan Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 33 B-Q3 | P-R3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 34 Kt-R5 | B-B |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | 35 B-B4 | K-Q3 |
| 4 Q-B2 | P-Q4 | 36 K-B3 | Kt-Q4ch |
| 5 PxP | QxP | 37 BxKt | KxB |
| 6 Kt-B3 | P-B4 | 38 P-K4ch | K-K3 |
| 7 Kt-Q2 | BxKt | 39 Kt-B4 | B-R3 |
| 8 BxB | Kt-B3 | 40 Kt-K3 | P-R4 |
| 9 P-K3 | Castles | 41 K-Kt4 | P-Kt3 |
| 10 R-Q | QxRP | 42 K-B5 | P-B4 |
| 11 PxP | Kt-Q4 | 43 P-QKt4 | PxP |
| 12 B-K2 | QKt-Kt5 | 44 PxP | B-Q6 |
| 13 Q-Q2 | KtxB | 45 P-Kt5 | BxP |
| 14 QxKt | Kt-Q4 | 46 P-Kt3 | B-B6 |
| 15 Q-Q2 | P-QKt3 | 47 P-R3 | B-R8 |
| 16 PxP | PxP | 48 P-Kt6 | B-R |
| 17 Castles | B-Kt2 | 49 Kt-B4 | K-B4 |
| 18 R-B | KR-B | 50 K-Q6 | P-R5 |
| 19 Kt-K5 | Kt-B3 | 51 PxP | P-K5 |
| 20 Kt-B4 | Q-Kt6 | 52 K-K7 | B-B3 |
| 21 Q-Q4 | R-B3 | 53 K-B7 | B-Q4ch |
| 22 Kt-Q6 | RxR | 54 K-Kt7 | B-R |
| 23 RxR | Q-Q4 | 55 K-R6 | B-B3 |
| 24 QxQ | BxQ | 56 Kt-R5 | B-Q4 |
| 25 R-B8ch | RxR | 57 P-Kt7 | BxP |
| 26 KtxR | K-B | 58 KtxB | P-K6 |
| 27 KtxP | B-Kt2 | 59 K-B5 | K-K4 |
| 28 P-B3 | K-K2 | 60 Kt-Q3ch | K-K5 |
| 29 K-B2 | Kt-K | 61 Kt-K | K-B4 |
| 30 Kt-B4 | P-B3 | 62 K-Kt7 | P-K7 |
| 31 K-K | P-K4 | 63 Kt-B2 | Resigns |
| 32 K-Q2 | Kt-B2 | | |

### Match Game

In this game, another Ruy Lopez, Kashdan gets a slight advantage, but he is unable to exploit his better pawn position and simplifications ultimately lead to a lifeless draw.

### Eighth Game
### Ruy Lopez

| Kashdan White | Reshevsky Black | Kashdan White | Reshevsky Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 | 21 KtxP | KKt-Q4 |
| 2 Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 22 Kt-K4 | KR-Q |
| 3 B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 23 B-Kt5 | BxB |
| 4 B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 24 KtxB | Kt-B5 |
| 5 Castles | B-K2 | 25 P-KKt3 | Kt-Kt3ch |
| 6 Q-K2 | P-QKt4 | 26 K-Kt2 | Kt-Q5 |
| 7 B-Kt3 | P-Q3 | 27 QR-B | R-Q4 |
| 8 P-QR4 | B-Kt5 | 28 R-K | P-R3 |
| 9 P-B3 | Castles | 29 Kt(Kt5)-B3 | KtxKt |
| 10 P-R3 | B-Q2 | 30 KtxKt | R-Bch |
| 11 P-Q4 | Q-B | 31 K-Kt2 | RxKt |
| 12 R-Q | P-Kt5 | 32 RxR | Kt-Q6 |
| 13 BPxP | PxP | 33 KRxBP | RxPch |
| 14 KtxP | QKtxP | 34 K-Kt | KtxR(B4) |
| 15 Kt-QB3 | P-B4 | 35 RxKt | RxP |
| 16 Kt-B3 | B-K3 | 36 R-B6 | P-QR4 |
| 17 B-QB4 | BxB | 37 R-B5 | R-QR7 |
| 18 QxB | Q-K3 | 38 RxP | P-K4 |
| 19 QxQ | PxQ | 39 RxP | RxP |
| 20 P-K5 | PxP | Drawn | |

### Reshevsky Wins Match

By winning the 11th game of his match with Kashdan, Reshevsky scored 7½ points, and even if Kashdan won the three remaining games of the 15 originally planned he could score only 6½ points. Thus Reshevsky once again becomes undisputed United States champion.

## Basketball Scores

*By the Associated Press*

### Results Jan. 8

Fredonia State Normal 52, Polish National Alliance College 18.
Lafayette 36, Bucknell 25.
Scranton 56, Geneva 45.
Siena 59, Paterson Teachers 35
RPI 43, Brooklyn Polytech 37.
Cornell 55, Yale 27.
Tufts 75, MIT 31.
Trenton 40, Harrisburg 25.
Lawrence Tech 60, Edinboro Tchrs 27.
Allegheny 71, Erie Coast Guard 23.
Haverford 49, Philadelphia Pharmacy 46.
CCNY 50, Scranton 25.
Southwestern (Kan) 62, Washburn 20.
Drury 34, Central (Mo) 27.
Western Michigan 49, Wayne 46.
Alma 55, Albion 41.
Rockhurst 26, Maryville (Mo) Tchrs 25.
Warrensburg (Mo.) Tchrs 37, Kirksville (Mo) Tchrs 35.
Superior Tchrs 52, Duluth Tchrs 27.
McPherson 60, College of Emporia 34.
Murray (Ky) Tchrs 43, Tennessee Tech 33.
Peru (Neb) 40, Tarkio 39.
Wayne 47, Doane 42
Glenview Naval Air Sta 60, Chicago Navy PIJ 35.
Lawrence 48, Cornell (Ia) 35.
Fort Wayne 78, Chicago 62.
Akron 48, Miami (O) 45.
Denison 41, Otterbein 40.
Capital 60, Marietta 32.
Baldwin-Wallace 51, Western Reserve 33.
Wilberforce 70, Bluffton 62.
Drake 39, St. Louis University 34.
St. Ambrose 50, Simpson 44.
Western Union 48, Dubuque 26.
Hope 42, Calvin 40.
Southeastern (Okla) State 36, McMurry College 24.
Valparaiso 57, Central (Ind) Nor 44.
Camp Grant 37, Loyola (Chicago) 35.
Stout 44, La Crosse Tchrs 31.
York 65, Concordia 55.
Platteville Tchrs 47, Oshkosh Tchrs 29.

### National Hockey League

| | W | L | T | Pts | -Goals- For | Ag |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 12 | 8 | 6 | 30 | 93 | 88 |
| Toronto | 13 | 8 | 4 | 30 | 122 | 75 |
| Detroit | 10 | 7 | 7 | 27 | 80 | 65 |
| Chicago | 9 | 7 | 6 | 24 | 78 | 79 |
| Rangers | 7 | 14 | 4 | 18 | 19 | 115 |
| Canadiens | 6 | 13 | 5 | 17 | 71 | 101 |

# McQuillan Put Horned Frogs In the Lead

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — Make way for Hub (Carpenter) McQuillan. That's what they call him out at Texas Christian University where he's done a lot of building.

Hub is the boy who brought T. C. U. out of basketball's doldrums in one year, then pushed the Horned Frogs to the top the next.

The Frogs came home the other day with the championship of Oklahoma City's All-College tournament in their pocket. To win it, they had to topple mighty Arkansas, always the team to beat in the Southwest Conference.

### Wins by 12 Points

But it wasn't the defeat of Arkansas that impressed the fans so much as the way the Frogs did it. The score was 37-25 and few teams ever had held the tall Razorbacks under 30 points.

Meaning, T. C. U. has the allfiredest defense in basketball down here.

It's a short but interesting story. Hub started at the bottom when he became coach of T. C. U. last winter. The Frogs could count their victories over a stretch of three or four years on their fingers. They were doormats of the Southwest Conference.

McQuillan wants to get a job done quickly. Carpenters, you know, are that way. With the aid of a few additional "basketball jobs," he went after material. He took a short cut. He brought in junior college boys who could skip that year of freshman plan. He went to Kansas, Minnesota and Idaho for some of the prospects.

### Hard Workers

They were not the shining stars that other conference schools boasted but they were a lot better than the average. They were hard workers, too, just like Carpenter McQuillan.

Today, Texas Christian looks like the best bet in a field of fine teams in this conference. It lost its opening game, but that was before the boys got organized. Since then, it has dropped just once—before Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, which boasts one of the greatest cage squads in the nation.

Carpenter McQuillan can step back and admire his work—that is, if he has time. He's a very busy fellow you know.

# Joe Cronin Chats With Soldiers In Hawaiian Sector

HONOLULU, Jan. 9 (AP)—Manager Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox, arriving here as welfare director of the Red Cross for morale building, chatted with men in all branches of the military service in the Hawaiian area.

Cronin predicted that training near home would not interfere with the conditioning of major league baseball players in 1943.

He said the St. Louis Browns and the Cleveland Indians, both almost intact, could probably be the stronger American League teams. The Red Sox will be hard hit by the loss of Ted Williams and Dom Di Maggio, he predicted. Cronin expressed the hope that Eddie Lake, from Sacramento, Calif., Garrison of Little Rock, Ark., and McBride of Fort Worth, Texas, would strengthen the club.

# Ohio State's Dempsey Is Busy Youth

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Now that his training and football cheer leading chores are done, Frank Dempsey of Ohio State University can concentrate on diving.

The 20-year-old youngster expects to defend his Western conference and National Collegiate diving championship next spring. But up to now he hasn't had much time for practice; he's been too busy as the Buckeyes' cheer leader and assistant football trainer.

A mite of a sandy-haired fellow who stretches to 5 ft. 5½ ins. and weighs 140, the Cleveland boy is an aspiring sales careerist who already has "sold" himself as a diver and cheer director.

### Sell Yourself

"In both diving and cheerleading you have to sell yourself," he explained. "The appearance you make in approaching the diving board for a performance is just as important as the maneuver itself. And before a football or basketball crowd you've got to sell yourself to sell them on the team."

"What's a good diver's ambition? To hit the water like a knife blade, slicing through without a ripple."

Dempsey got interested in diving when he was 13 — they wouldn't let him in the Cleveland municipal pool until he was 10 because he was too small. He's not interested in the water for swimming, just diving. He'd dive all afternoon, every afternoon if Coach Mike Peppe would permit.

### Works Hard

"He's a good diver because he works hard and practices," Peppe related. "He's small, has excellent co-ordination and a perfect body for diving. He also has the personality that makes him look like a champion. He has the knack of selling himself."

In high school, Dempsey was a cheerleader and an ordinary diver. But under the guidance of Peppe, who has given Ohio a reign of Western Conference diving champions since 1935, Dempsey followed in the footsteps of such diving stars as Jimmy Patterson, Al Patnik and Earl Clark.

Frank has another season of diving competition, then he'll try to fly for the Navy. He's already enlisted, but not without some difficulty. He was a half inch under the required Navy height standards and spent a week stretching himself to meet the requirements.

# American Parks Drew 4,415,922 Fans During '42

CHICAGO, Jan. 9 (AP)—A total of 4,415,922 customers clicked the turnstiles at American League parks during the 1942 baseball season, Will Harridge, league President, said today.

Although the gate was about a half million below the better- than-average season in 1941, the turnout was considered highly satisfactory in view of uncertainties arising during the first year of war.

Receipts of 215,706 spectators, amounting to $238,205, were contributed to the Army and Navy relief funds from one benefit game in each league city, Harridge reported.

The New York Yankees set the pace in home attendance, playing before 922,011 fans. Boston's Red Sox were second with 730,340—an all-time top for that club. The St. Louis Browns showed one of the best gains over 1941 while the heaviest drops were noted for the Chicago White Sox and Cleveland Indians—two clubs that suffered in the won and lost columns.

The league's best gate in history was 5,433,791 during the 1940 season when the Detroit Tigers, Indians and Yankees carried the pennant battle to the last 24 hours, the Tigers winning.

### Michigan Cage Ace

KALAMAZOO, Mich. (AP)—Harold Gensichen is the ace of Western Michigan College's hoop team. He is expected to surpass his sharpshooting of last year when he scored 400 points in 20 games, a state collegiate record.


# CLASSIFIED

## United States and Canada
*(Continued)*

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BALTIMORE, MD., 2836 Presbury St.—Two rooms, kitchen, bath; private; gas fuel, automatic hot water; complete. Lafayette 0389.

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NATICK, MASS.—Charming guest L on colonial estate; 2 rooms, kit., tile bath; ½ mile to train or bus; heat, lights, gas, gar., $50. 145 N. Main. Natick 2426-W.

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BOSTON—7 rooms, 5 overlooking Fenway; 2 bathrooms and lavatory; 1 room has private bath; coal heat. See Janitor, 58 Fenway. Tel. Ken. 3275 or Ken. 7837.

132 AMORY STREET, BROOKLINE
Modern Apt. 6 rooms, 2 baths, second floor; coal heated. Apply Janitor or Han. 0680, Room 903. 38 Chauncy St. (Mass.)

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BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St. Car—Business woman or nurse to share warm, comfortable home with working widow; reasonable. Box M-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MELROSE, MASS.—Large, sunny room; coke heat; convenient to all transportation; meals if desired. Call Mel. 4094-W.

NEW YORK CITY, 125 West 58th St. (Apt. 4-E)—Large single or double room; smart locality. MRS. SHANNON. CO. 5-8684.

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office in suite Tues., Thurs., Sat.; centrally located. Write Box W-30, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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At Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast, in San Francisco: One garden worker; young women who desire nurses' training after serving in housekeeping or steward's department.

At The Christian Science Pleasant View Home, Concord, New Hampshire: Men in kitchen and housekeeping departments.

Please reply to Trustees of Institution preferred, all at 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, stating if interested in other institution also.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

TIME-COST KEEPER
to work in printing office
COURT SQ. PRESS, 10th Wash. St., Boston

### HELP WANTED—MEN

CONTROLLER
Age 35-45. Metal mfg. East. Now employed in large company as controller. Strong on accounting (private). $12,000 year.
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Age 35-45. Thorough retail merchandising exp. same capacity. $9,000 year.
PRODUCTION CONTROL MGR.
Age 35-45. Mid-West mfr. Planning, scheduling, time study and process engineering exp. $6-$8000 year.
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Age 37-45. Mid-West mfr. Recent experience co-ordinating all production functions; know stamping, plastic and wood-working. $12,000-$20,000 year.
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Design, develop, test and operation circulating air systems, small motor blowers, etc. To $360 month.
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Also draftsmen, detailers and designers. Exp. in small automatic machinery. Also 1 man exp. in wiring diagrams and circuit layout. Salary up to $90 week.
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WASHINGTON, D. C.—General houseworker wanted in new house near Washington; family 2 adults and infant; attractive quarters. Box 99, 1293 National Press Building.

WOMEN—for part-time work in midtown cafeteria, serving lunch only, 5 days per week. Apply mornings. The Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Business Men or Salesmen
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NO PRIORITY RESTRICTIONS
HALF-MILLION dollar company, established over two decades, has opening for men capable of interviewing public officials, heads of industries, army camps, schools, churches, stores, large growers and farmers in cities and surrounding towns. Car not essential as many of our men travel by bus. We deliver your orders, collect for them and advance your commissions daily. Priorities in other lines greatly benefit us as no priorities in our Roof Coating line. Men who were "bankrupt" when they started with us now have homes and security. Big season starts soon. Rush name, age for particulars. Vice President, Box 711-AH, Fort Worth, Texas.

# CLASSIFIED

## United States and Canada
*(Continued)*

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Original Paintings of New England scenes.

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It's the SMART way to save!
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*Complete Banking Facilities*
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## FLORIDA

### SARASOTA
*(Continued)*

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IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
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SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

*Tampa's Leading Store for Men*
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

*Buy insurance that fits you*
**VICTOR M. DOUGLAS**
Prudential Representative
Life Insurance Exclusively
Maas Office Building Phone 2463

## FLORIDA

### TAMPA
*(Continued)*

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: S-1943 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

bette's
beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25 011

Beckwith-Range
Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

### WEST PALM BEACH

**ALFAR**
CREAMERY CO.
**Milk—Cream**
**Ice Cream**
West Palm Beach

**GOLDSMITH'S**
*The Store for Men*
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

**MARY FROEHLICH'S**
*Beauty Salon*
Featuring the Better Type of Permanent Waving and all other lines of Beauty Culture
Distinctive Reliable Service
210 DATURA STREET PHONE 8242

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street
West Palm Beach, Florida

### WINTER HAVEN

**PUBLIX SUPER MARKET**
*Winter Haven's Favorite Food Store*

Prompt
Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

## Georgia

### ATLANTA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 7247-R 8 a. m.-11 a. m daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
**J. P. ALLEN & CO.**
*Atlanta, Ga.*

**HUBBARD PRINTING CO.**
*Good Printing*
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

**Pest Control**
We definitely eliminate
Any pest—home or business
Call
FRED A. YORK
Walnut 8343 27 Peachtree Arcade
*Distributor for Rose Exterminator Co.*

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test
In Lovely Light
**RHYTHM STEP SHOES**
**Bycks**
216 Peachtree Corner Cain

### MACON

Crescent Laundry Co.
*Known for Quality Work*
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY — DRY CLEANING
DYEING

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

| | | | | | | |
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| E | R | I | S | ▨ | E | |
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| S | Y | L | V | A | G | E |

#71

## GEORGIA

### MACON
*(Continued)*

*Joe Kroell*
*One Price to All*
Correct Fashions
for Men, Women, Misses and Boys

*For Complete Service*
**BOB STEVENS**
**Service Station and Garage**
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 6678

*the Union*
Macon's Style Center

**No. Carolina**

### CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
We Protect Your Linen in Every Way
SANITONE CLEANER
Quality First Our Motto
DIAL 3-5191

Auto and Home Supplies.
Authorized Tire Inspectors
**B. F. Goodrich Silvertown Stores**
Fourth and Brevard Streets
Phone 3-4134

*Biltmore*
DAIRY FARMS
*for Forty Years*
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

**European**
**Local Classified**

### STAMPS FOR SALE

*A. BIANCONE-NEUKOMM*
*PHILATELIST*
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

**Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa**

### SWITZERLAND

HOTEL REGIS
CLARENS—MONTREUX
Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva
Incl. terms from Fr. 7.- to Fr. 12.-

**Europe**

*SWITZERLAND*

### BASEL

J. WÄSCHLE
Im langen Loh 173
Gypsergeschäft
Ausführung sämmtlicher Gypserarbeiten sowie Edelputz
(PLASTERER)

### BERNE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 012, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**BERNE**
**BUFFET DE LA GARE**
*Well known First Class Restaurant*
Luncheons Teas Dinners
Menus from Frs. 2.80 to Frs. 4.-
S. SCHEIDEGGER-HAUSER

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
**FR. HOFER**
MARKTGASSE 29

Famous Old Confectionery Shop:
**Oppliger & Frauchiger**
and biggest Tea Room in Berne near the place of Parliament.
**Bäreck"**

**Wollenhof** AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS ETC

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
**Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.**
31, SPITALGASSE, 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

Hairdressing Manicure
Beauty Culture
ALBT. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
FOUNDED 1837 TEL. 23.208

**CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.**
Marktgasse 51. Tel 2.01.21
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

*Specialty Shop for Rubber Goods*
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.948
REPAIRS

**FRL. LINA BOSS**
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Chocolates Biscuits
AEGERTENSTRASSE 49 TEL. 23 839

## SWITZERLAND

### BERNE
*(Continued)*

MEYER-MÜLLER
COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

**Seiler**
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35.

### GENEVA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
*R Passy*
Telephone 4.30.94 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 20

SERRURERIE
F. HENRIOUD
Spécialité: Lits & Divans métalliques
19, Rue du Nant (LOCKSMITH)

### ZURICH

RASCHER & CO.
Bookstore Art Shop
Limmatquai 50 (Unter den Bögen) beim Rathaus
*All Books Available*

**FORSTER & CO.**
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
**CARPETS LINOLEUM**
Material for Curtains and Furniture
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20321

*Confiserie Maurer,*
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Linthechergasse

**VERVIELFÄLTIGUNGSBURO**
Werbebriefe Drucksachen
ED. ANGST
Zähringerstr. 13 Tel. 2.26.26
*Stationery, Printing*

**Union S. Africa**

### CAPE TOWN

**GOODWILL**

We believe that the Goodwill of the public is our strongest asset, and because the service rendered determines the Goodwill a Store shall enjoy, we try to round out this service by—doing better today than yesterday and making Tomorrow better than Today—

SOUTH AFRICA'S PREMIER FASHION STORES

*Cleghorns*
Cape Town
Johannesburg
Port Elizabeth
Cleghorn & Harris Ltd.

Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
IIII
*can always be found at*
Louies
IIII
DAY, DINNER AND EVENING WEAR
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY
IIII

**LOUIE et CIE**
26 ADDERLEY ST., CAPE TOWN
(Opp. Visitors' Bureau)

**CHAMES & NELSON CONSOLIDATED**
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
**YOUNGS PROVISION STORES**
GROCERS 95, PLEIN ST.
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbells Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kelloggs Products, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Ponds Preparations, Potter & Moores.

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

Phone 5-1648 Head Office and Works 1 Draklow St. Woodstock
*The Model*
*Quality + Service* Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

### DURBAN

*For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of*
INSURANCE
**LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED**
Club Arcade Durban

**COMBER & RUSSELL LTD.**
Tennis, Golf, Football, Bowls, Cricket
Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343, West St. (Opposite Henwoods)
PHONE 20249

## Union of South Africa

### DURBAN
*(Continued)*

**John Orr & Co**
(Pty) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
*52 Departments Provide Clothing, House Linen and Furnishings Needs.*

**GREENACRE'S**
*Harvey Greenacre & Co. Ltd.*
*The Complete Store*
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET, DURBAN

**The Departmental Store With an Ideal**
*At Your Service—Cheerily—Always*

**DURBAN & DISTRICT Co-operative Society Ltd.**
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods, Shoes, Linoleums, Showroom
Tea Room—Kitchen Requisites
235, PINE STREET PHONE 20321

**FULLER BATTERIES**
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We Buy and Sell Second Hand Refrigerators and Stoves. All Second Hand Machines fully guaranteed.
39, Gale St. (Bet. MOORE & GEREA Rds.)
Phone 22487

**MRS. M. BOLT**
**Ladies' Hairdressing Salon**
Most Up-to-date Methods.
Try Our New "JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving
No Wires—No Worry
At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Ph. 25479

**MACKAY BROS. & McMAHON LTD.**
Pianos, Organs and Music
"His Master's Voice" Radio and Records
"Columbia" Records
Records of Christian Science Hymns
Agents for "Hammond" Organs
"Kelvinator" Refrigerators
408 West Street Phone 20331

W. L. COUSINS
*House, Land, and Estate Agent*
*Administrator of Estates*
Fellow of the Institute of Estate Agents and Auctioneers of South Africa
Agent for Northern Insurance Coy. Ltd.
All Classes of Insurance
448, UMBILO ROAD P. O. BOX 203
PHONE 50267 DURBAN

**Watches, Jewellery, Gifts**
*for every occasion*
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
9, Castle Arcade Phone 23464

### JOHANNESBURG

**OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS**
• DEPENDABLE GOODS •
• UTMOST VALUES •
• FRIENDLY SERVICE •
VISIT OUR LUXURIOUS TEA-ROOM 4th FLOOR

JOHN ORR & CO JOHANNESBURG
For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
£7 7/- to £10, 10/-
4 Rissik Street JOHANNESBURG

**ADIE & CO.**
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
Specialists in Outsize Frocks, Suits and Two-Piece Ensembles

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.
Phone 34-2042

**CAMPBELL'S GARAGES (Pty) LTD.**
*Garaging, Servicing, Repairs*
HIRE A CAR—DRIVE YOURSELF
Cor. Rissik and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

**MRS. H. LISSACK'S**
*Private Commercial Classes*
Individual Tuition Guaranteed. Limited number accepted, so enroll now for four to nine months' course of Pittman's Shorthand and Rhythmic Touch Typewriting to music. Special after-hours and luncheon-hour refresher classes. Prospectus on application. Telephones, 33-3562 and 33-7120
LONDON HOUSE, Loveday Street

**Fairhaven Private Hotel**
Charlton Terrace (off Harrow Road)
7 minutes from centre of city. On bus route.
Superior accommodation. Delightful gardens, tennis and Table Tennis. Garages. 10 minutes from Christian Science church.
PHONE 24-2585

### PIETERMARITZBURG

**Thos. Barlow & Sons, Ltd.**
*Electrical Engineers and Contractors*
Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges, Crossley and Philips Radio, and Cold Spot Refrigerators
190, CHURCH STREET PHONE 3288

SEE NEXT PAGE

*Union of South Africa*

**PIETERMARITZBURG**
*(Continued from previous page)*

**Hooper Motors** Pty. Ltd.
Sales on Service
**OLDSMOBILE**
**VAUXHALL**
**CADILLAC**
**G. M. C. TRUCKS**
195, Commercial Road, Maritzburg
Phone Day Service 4189. Night 3895
Head Office: 179-181, West St., Durban
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully equipped workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert mechanics.

PETROL • OILS
ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

*For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced*
**HOWARD, WHITE & CO.**
*'The Home of Good Things to Eat'*
157-159, Church St. and Scottsville — Phone 2995, Phone 2773

**THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.**
Retail Butchers and Dairy Produce Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
192, Commercial Road — Phone 2439
2, North Street — Phone 3242
Also
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165, West St. Phone 2498
Premier Butchery, 145, Church St. Phone 2575

**SOWDENS**
*Drapers, Milliners, Underwear*
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 — Phone 2141

**J. O. THOMAS**
*Land, House and Estate Agent*
Chief Agent Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.
Phone 3716 — Chancery Lane, P. O. Box 449

**PRETORIA**

*Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store*
**BECKETT MURRAY & CO.**
(PTY.) LTD
298, Church St. Pretoria
Phone 2-5631
and
10, Van Wyk Street Roodepoort
*Where quality goods cost less*

**Australia**

*QUEENSLAND*

**BRISBANE**

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth
Brisbane, Australia — 'Phone I-2366

**New Zealand**

**AUCKLAND**

David Silk Ltd
*Jewellers*
Auckland, New Zealand

**MISS THOMAS**
Ladies' Hairdresser and Permanent Waving Specialist
13 Vulcan Buildings, Vulcan Lane
AUCKLAND — PHONE 45-107

**INSURANCES**
Fire, Accident, Marine, Motor
**MOLLIE JOHNSON**
B. Com., A.P.A.N.Z., A.A.I.S.
WINSTONE'S BLDGS. QUEEN ST.
PHONE 31-000

*Auckland's Leading Leather Goods Specialists*
**The MODERN BAG Co.**
400 Queen Street — 270 Karangahape Road

**Auckland Meat Co. Ltd.**
With Branches in Every Suburb
are
The Quality Meat People

Andrews & Clark
FURNISHING SPECIALISTS
Queen St Auckland,
Furniture Manufacturers
Telephones 44-056, 40-282

**DADLEY'S LTD.**
*High Grade*
**FOOTWEAR**
Security Buildings
200 Queen Street, Auckland

*NEW ZEALAND*

**AUCKLAND**
*(Continued)*

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wearing Apparel for Men, Women and Children
FURNISHINGS
HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS
FOOTWEAR
TEA ROOMS
*"FOR QUALITY GOODS AT LOWER PRICES"*
**GEORGE COURTS**
Karangahape Road, Auckland
George Court & Sons, Ltd.

**HORACE BULL Ltd.**
*Consulting Specialists in All Men's Wear—Tailoring*
Overcoats - Sports Wear
Hats
Power Board Cnr. — Queen St.
AUCKLAND

**CHRISTCHURCH**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 34773. Hours: 9-12 m. Mon., 9-10 a. m. Wed., 6-7:30 p. m. Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**ETHNE'S CAKE SHOP**
Shop: Hereford Court
Factory: 123A Cashel Street
(Opp. Ballantynes)
*Full Catering Service for Weddings and Parties*
Decorated Cakes sent throughout New Zealand and Abroad
TELEPHONE: 33-478

**HAY'S LTD.**
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

**WELLINGTON**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
phone 27-133 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays: 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters*
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
*D.I.C. on the Quay*
Wellington — 'Phone 43,123

**STAR STORES**
*Quality Grocers*
We Guarantee What We Sell
*Free Delivery City and Suburbs*

**JAMES SMITH**
LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTONS MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

**COLLIE'S**
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street — Telephone 24,010

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
*Booksellers and Stationers*
*Printers and Bookbinders*
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY — WELLINGTON


*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Hobby Nobbing

### *Library Hobby Help*

**By Irving Bacchus**

Do you have difficulty finding information about your hobby? Get acquainted with the many advantages which your local, or nearest, library offers. It harbors printed wealth of invaluable aid to the hobbyist.

In one corner of the library you will find a general reading room. Housed in this section are books pertaining to general topics and a wide assortment of periodicals. Explain the nature of your hobby to the attendant—she can direct you to some regular feature, or periodical, which treats of the subject.

In the technical department of the library you will find books on such subjects as astronomy, microscopy, model building, and magazines which devote space to the subjects. You will also find bulletin boards containing announcement of hobby club meetings.

The art department contains books on drawing, painting, water colors, clay modeling, sculpturing and many other arts and crafts.

Frequently the hobbyist will find it convenient to consult some special reference work. Your librarian will be glad to guide you to volumes which contain thousands of answers on every conceivable topic. The reference department also contains several systems of indices directing you to the published articles on hundreds of subjects.

Special rooms offer unusual exhibits by professional and amateur artists, collectors and craftsmen. Paintings, etchings, water colors, and photographic exhibits from all over the nation frequently make the rounds of the libraries. Occasionally a local hobby club takes over and displays articles made by its members.

Take an afternoon off and explore the facilities of your local library. In parting, check out a volume on "How to Read a Book." You will find chapters devoted to the use of the library, and other suggestions which will aid you in pursuing your hobby.

## A Verse for Today . . .

*They that observe lying vanities forsake their own mercy. But I will sacrifice unto thee with the voice of thanksgiving; I will pay that that I have vowed. Salvation is of the* LORD.—JONAH 2:8, 9

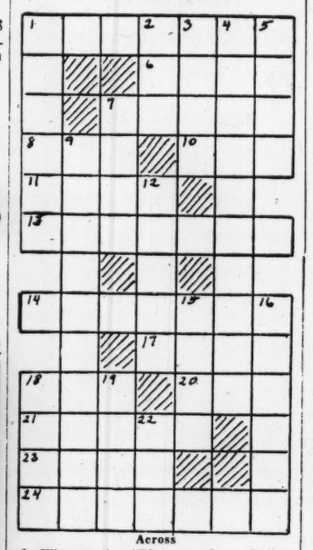
### *Patriotic Tunes*

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit, who starred on Broadway for years, recently started collecting tunes written since the start of World War II.

Now they've decided to give up until the war is over. The reason: Their two guest rooms are overflowing with nearly 7,500 copies of patriotic sheet music and the war is only three years old.

## Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—Who wrote "Rhymes of a Rolling Stone"?
6—What is name of a city of Kansas?
7—In mythology, Lachesis was one of whom?
8—Equality as to value.
10—Who is Alice's daughter in "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire"?
11—Who threw an apple into assembly of gods?
13—What is one of small transverse ropes attached to ship's shrouds and forming steps of a rope ladder?
14—What is Tennessee's largest city?
17—Transmitted.
18—What is a large deer of northern forests?
20—What is a bishop's or pope's office?
21—Horses of certain color are called what?
23—What is a hideous giant of fairy tales and folklore?
24—Growth of trees or brush is called what?

**Down**

1—At what meal was Tommy Tucker served white bread and butter?
2—By way of.
3—What is smallest Greek letter?
4—What heroine of song dwelt "in a canyon, in a cavern"?
5—What is an antonym of "difficult"?
7—What is the glasslike material from which soft porcelain is made?
9—Zoology treating of spiders is what?
12—What are cuttings from a plant?
15—What pianist acquired especial note for her reading of the German masters?
16—Corporal Trim is a character in novel by whom?
18—What Greek god was a son of Aphrodite?
19—What was first name of the composer Goldmark?
22—Pyramid Lake is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?

**Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements**

## Camera Club

J. Denton Robinson, Darlington, England

### Relic of Past

**This iron cage built upon a circular pillar of stone is known as the Beacon and stands on the moors above Richmond, Yorkshire. Centuries ago it was used to warn the countryside of any national emergency. On such occasions the receptacle was filled with inflammable material and lighted. The contributor of this photograph adds: "Let us hope when victory is won that this fire beacon will send its happy message across the land and thus do a good turn in its retirement."**

### *New Ideas*

New multiple spindle drills, used in airplane engine building, perform 14 intricate drilling operations simultaneously.

### *Three Guesses*

Which bird ought to rule?
To purr? To moo?
To talk? To peddle
The whole night through?

**(Answer appears elsewhere on page)**

## *In Lighter Vein*

**It's a Good Reason**

E. H. Sothern, the famous Shakespearean actor, was dining at the original Delmonico restaurant in New York. Delmonico's at the time was The eating place, frequented by world famous epicures. Complaints about the food were unheard of.

On this night, however, Sothern was definitely displeased with the soup. When the steaming broth was placed before him, he stared at it haughtily and pushed it aside.

"Waiter!" he cried in his best Shakespearean manner. "I cannot eat this soup!"

The waiter apologized and brought him another bowlful. Still Sothern was dissatisfied. The waiter shrugged his shoulders and called the headwaiter. The latter personally supervised the pouring of a third plate of soup. But Sothern was not mollified. He still protested that he could not eat it. In desperation, the headwaiter summoned Mr. Delmonico himself.

Delmonico, a proud restaurateur, was extremely touchy about reflections on his cuisine.

"What is this I hear?" he demanded. "Why can't you eat my soup?"

Sothern eyed him with a look of cold dignity.

"Because," he icily explained, "I have no spoon!"

—Milwaukee Journal

**Thinking Out Loud**

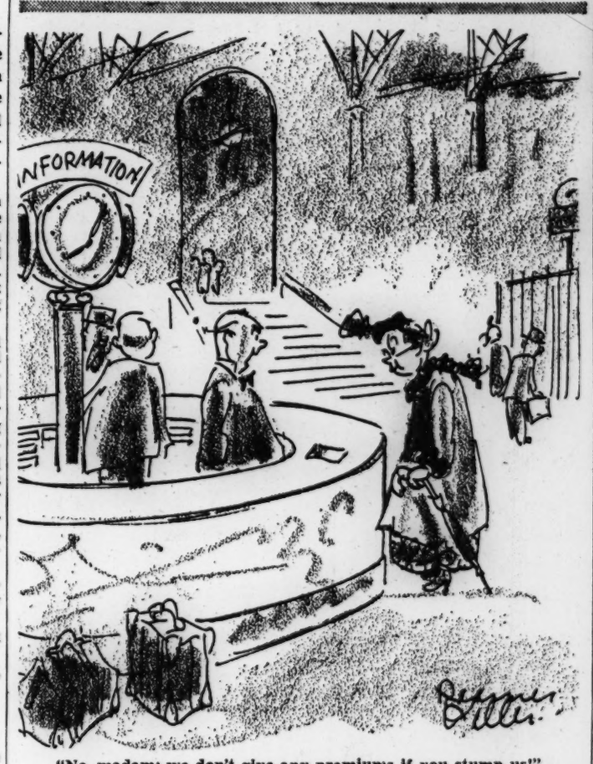
Someone insists that a college education for women is futile. If they're pretty, it's unnecessary; if they're not, it's inadequate.

—Rays of Sunshine

## *Daily Quotation*

*Take from our hearts the love of the beautiful, and you take away all the charm of life.*—ROUSSEAU

## *Just for Fun—* Reamer Keller




**"No, madam; we don't give any premiums if you stump us!"**

## *Brevities*

**Punch** ©: "Do you prefer spinach to turnip-tops?" asks a writer. No—and we don't prefer turnip-tops to spinach, either.

**Milwaukee Journal:** We'd be pretty well straightened out now on our world geography if we could remember where Old Guinea is.

**St. Louis Star-Times:** Few can be proud of their accomplishments when they compare them with what they are really capable of doing.

**Ryan in Boston Herald:** Of course, when the War Production Board says the umbrella is something to be carefully watched in these times, no slur is intended on anyone's friends or acquaintances.

**Detroit News:** A cute incident along the home production front is the Vultee aircraft worker, on the Coast, taking her screen test for a factory identification button.

**Three Guesses**

**Answer: Kingbird, catbird, cowbird, chat, night-hawk.**

### *Child Crosses Pyrenees*

**The (London) Times**

Lisbon

Rose-Hélène, aged 4½, is recovering from a journey made over a 7,000-foot pass in the Pyrenees from the former free zone in France after the German occupation. Although their papers were in order, the French police on the train to Spain informed her mother that the Germans would take them at the frontier and order them to return. The mother and child left the train before reaching the frontier, but, as they were determined to reach the United States or Britain, they joined a party at 5 o'clock one morning which had decided to try to cross the Pyrenees.

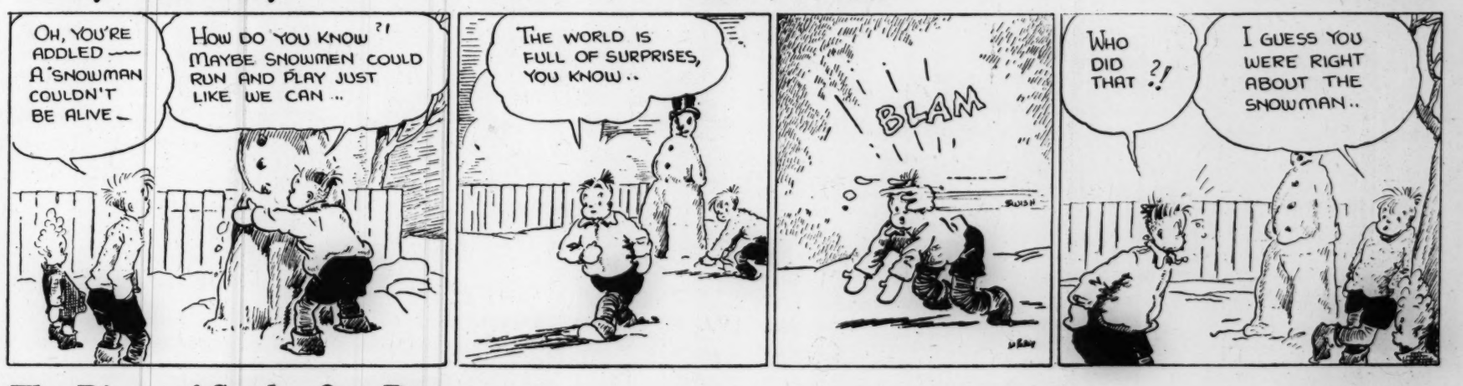
Because of the deep snow, her mother carried Rose-Hélène on her back until the intense cold threatened to freeze the child's feet and hands, which had to be rubbed with snow. The child, who neither cried nor whimpered throughout the entire journey, encouraged her mother by saying: "Be brave, 'maman,' like me."

Heavy gales and drifting snow made any rest impossible, and after walking for 18 hours the party reached the Spanish frontier exhausted and half frozen. The Spaniards treated them with the greatest kindness, giving them food and money, and they recovered sufficiently to be able to proceed to Madrid. On arrival in Madrid Rose-Hélène, who was apparently unmoved by her experience, was taken to see a doctor who, after making an examination, inquired of her mother: "Do you know whether this child has been in a draught recently?"

**NEWS ITEM**— WASHINGTON:- COMMERCE DEPT. SAYS "FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF CIVILIAN LUMBER" ARE EXPECTED.

PAW, DIDN'T THE COMMERCE DEPT PUT A RESTRICTION ON THE USE OF LUMBER?
TO WOOD SHED
A FINE KETTLE OF COD! NOW HOW AM I GOING TO GET A SHINGLE TO HANG OUT?
Daily Newspaper
GOV'T RESTRICTS FURTHER USE OF CIVILIAN LUMBER
LAW
LAW
GOOD WE GOT OUR STOCK IN EARLY
TOBACCO
ORDER NO 1! NO OIL CONVERT TO COAL
ORDER NO 2! IF NO COAL USE WOOD
ORDER NO 3! CIVILIAN USE OF LUMBER RESTRICTED
L.F. VAN ZELM

**Tubby and Buddy & Co.**—*These Snowmen Can Certainly Play Rough* — BY LE PELLEY


OH, YOU'RE ADDLED — A SNOWMAN COULDN'T BE ALIVE—
HOW DO YOU KNOW?! MAYBE SNOWMEN COULD RUN AND PLAY JUST LIKE WE CAN..
THE WORLD IS FULL OF SURPRISES, YOU KNOW..
BLAM
WHO DID THAT?!
I GUESS YOU WERE RIGHT ABOUT THE SNOWMAN..

**The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog**—*Yes Sir!* — BY RODGERS

**The Adventures of Waddles**—*They'll Travel Light* — BY THE HAGERS

*"We have some distance, Bill, to go To reach this isle off Mexico.*

*The Nancy Jane—is she in shape To make the long trip round the Cape?"*

*"If we retake this island, mate, On time and tide we cannot wait.*

*So, pelicans," cried Bill, "beware! The duck commandos come by air!"*

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### For a United Nations Council

Wendell Willkie's demand for a "common council of strategy, of economic warfare, of planning for the future" deserves more attention than it has received. It was made a few days ago at a "Victory Rally," a regular feature of the Metropolitan Opera broadcasts from New York. Mr. Willkie's statement may be, for millions of Americans, a disclosure of a need which has already received much discussion among leaders of groups interested in postwar reconstruction and a durable peace.

Most people had probably thought of such a council as a natural consequence of the signing of the United Nations pact. But a full year has passed since that event. The grand concept which caught the imagination of free peoples the world over is still largely a concept. As such it could vanish when the crisis which has produced it subsides.

What Mr. Willkie and millions of humble folk earnestly desire is that the United Nations may remain at least as a framework for a new system of collective security. As things stand today, however, there is no United Nations agency to which supporters of the ideal can express even their good wishes. There is no real focus for that international loyalty which Dr. Hambro, President of Norway's Parliament and of the Assembly of the League of Nations, has pointed out is a prerequisite of successful world organization.

Mr. Willkie's proposal is to set up such an instrumentality for future peace now in the form of a council of war strategy. This council would gather in those important allies of the United States and Great Britain which now feel themselves somewhat on the outside when major decisions are prepared.

However, it is future peace hopes rather than immediate war plans which would be materially affected by this plan. A council representing all belligerent United Nations might be productive of good will among them, or at least preventive of ill will. For example, the disappointment of the Chinese mission to the United States, which group is reported to have gained less than it hoped for, would be cushioned if the Chinese had all along had a part in formulating global strategy. But while the military and productive potentials of the United States and Great Britain together remain so requisite for victory, it is not likely that the simple fact of a council would greatly alter the broad decisions arrived at.

Some progress in the direction of Mr. Willkie's demand has already been made. The Pacific Council, with headquarters in Washington, represented a move to satisfy our allies of the Pacific area that their views would carry more weight as against those which emphasized the European aspects of the war perhaps over heavily.

But this is not the sort of council which can guarantee a continuation of the United Nations ideal. It could become, at most, a regional council within a wider organization of collective security. And there are apparently some who do not look for much more than a very loose association of great powers after the war, each co-operating through regional councils in areas where its interests demanded. More than this is plainly desirable. The people who are fighting this war want more than this. Mr. Willkie serves them when he makes articulate their sometimes confused and voiceless hopes.

### Heart of Winter

In north-temperate America, January is plain, honest, everyday winter. December has its occasional fallish moments; February openly flirts with intermittent spring-like temperatures.

Over the fields, the pastures, in woodlands and swamps, snow nestles protectingly around the trunks of trees and shrubs. It caps the weather-beaten rocks of the stonewalls and sits at a jaunty angle on the tops of fence posts and mail boxes.

There are gray days and bright days. Smoke spirals upward from the farm chimneys and dissolves. Chicadees sing their alto songs and bluejays hurtle through the air. From the woodlot comes the sound of chopping. On the village pond men are sawing ice cakes, and trucks haul them away to store in clean-smelling sawdust.

Dusk comes early and darkness lingers in the morning. Evenings are long and quiet, good for reading those books one has put off. It's January—heart of winter.

### Buying for Postwar Needs

It is several months since the first advance-installment buying plan extended a tentative toe toward the rapidly swelling inflation stream in the United States. Other proposals have followed—all with the aim of damming a good part of the people's excess spending power, and building a reservoir of paid orders for durable goods—cars, refrigerators, washing machines, etc.—with which firms could start normal activity after the war.

The idea appears to be making headway despite last week's chilling blast from the Secretary of the Treasury, whose chief objection was that it would work to the disadvantage of men in the armed forces earning small pay, and in favor of those with big salaries at home.

Certainly such consideration is commendable, but according to an analysis of the Nugent plan in this month's Survey Graphic, special treatment would be granted soldiers, sailors, and marines. Payments would be spread over a larger period, and installments made low enough to be undertaken without hardship. Moreover, it is conceivable that a large portion of the advance installment buying would be done by families of servicemen whose members are employed in war production.

Mr. Morgenthau also has said that the same purpose can be accomplished with war bonds. Possibly it could, if the public would put all its surplus cash into bonds, but despite patriotic drives, there still remains in pockets and saving accounts an inflationary potential, variously estimated at sixteen to seventy billion dollars. The Nugent plan would allow the Government (until such time as civilian production is resumed) use of the money collected, for which it would pay approximately the same interest as on war bonds, and installment purchasers would receive a 10 per cent discount from postwar prices.

In addition to the anti-inflation feature it is anticipated that advance installment buying would stimulate industry, help preserve existing selling organizations, and aid postwar employment.

### 'Give Enough, Soon Enough!'

The annual drive for funds, known in former years as the Community Fund and this year as the United War Fund, is again under way in Greater Boston. Although the campaign will run into February, it is of distinct value to the institutions dependent upon the fund, and to the success of the drive itself, that gifts be made as early as possible. Thus, the burden on volunteer workers is lessened, and the goal achieved more quickly.

In view of the demands both at home and abroad, and in the light of inflated wages and surplus purchasing power in this war industry area, the goal of $7,800,000 appears reasonable. Some 255 local charitable organizations, including many that work with children, laying the foundations of a stancher democracy, are supported by this single money-raising effort. In addition, United Nations Relief, United Service Organizations, and certain other special war activities groups, including those devoted to relief of war prisoners, are to be participants this year in the receipts.

It should be noted, however, that the Red Cross, which of course must have augmented support during wartime, is not included in the present drive. It will have its own nation-wide appeal for funds in March.

Experience over the years has shown the united community fund to be a logical, efficient way in which to gain financial support for these many necessary and constructive agencies. Donations are investments in the betterment of many individuals, hence are really investments in progress for the community and Nation. Giving to the United War Fund is the privilege of all.

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The camping season opens in February. Young men go to Army camps and some of their dads to baseball training camps.

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News item: Yokohama Silk Exchange Closes for Duration. Must have lost their market, somehow or other.

## Our Readers Say—

### From Shipyard to Army

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The words of a private soldier in the Army so impressed my husband and me that they seem worthy of passing on to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor. We were giving him a ride from camp to town.

"I've only been in the Army a little over a month," he said, "and I'm liking it fine. It's rugged, of course, but, for the first time I'm beginning to feel as though I'm really getting my teeth into this war. It's funny I should feel that way, too, when you consider that I worked in a shipyard before I came into the Army. It seems as though I should have considered that work as vital to the war as being a soldier, and I formerly did, but, as time went on, I just never felt as though I were really doing my utmost. It was the unions. I belonged—had to. Every time we would get to working full strength, someone would be there, standing over us, saying, 'Take it easy, boys, not so fast. There's plenty of time.' And we would know he meant it.

"It was discouraging, knowing, as many of us did, how necessary those ships were going to be for helping win the war. I can see the need for having unions, but now they're drunk with too much power. I tell you, Lieutenant, we've got them to reckon with as soon as we win this war." He drew a long breath. "But now, now I like these long Army hours, and physical exertion, and classes—I feel as though I'm really in the current at last."

JEANNE STEELY LAITNER

Blackstone, Va.

### True Peace Universal

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We read so much in the newspapers today of peace, postwar peace, etc., it would appear that the whole world needs to gain a more stabilized concept of peace and its responsibilities. How often do we stop to realize that the need is a universal peace based on good will and brotherly love? Peace does not belong to groups of nations or individual nations, but must be universal in its every aspect, both in its application and laws pertaining thereto. We are taught that God is universal, so let us in our daily thinking proclaim this universality.

J. F. BLACK

Toronto

### Outlawing "Isms"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The series of articles which you ran under the caption "The World We Want" were greatly appreciated.

Concurring with "The Atlantic Charter," wherein each country may be free to establish its own form of government, the writer hopes that out of the new world order will come an international law preventing the setting up of any "ism" of one country in that of another if it be contrary to the established form of government of such country.

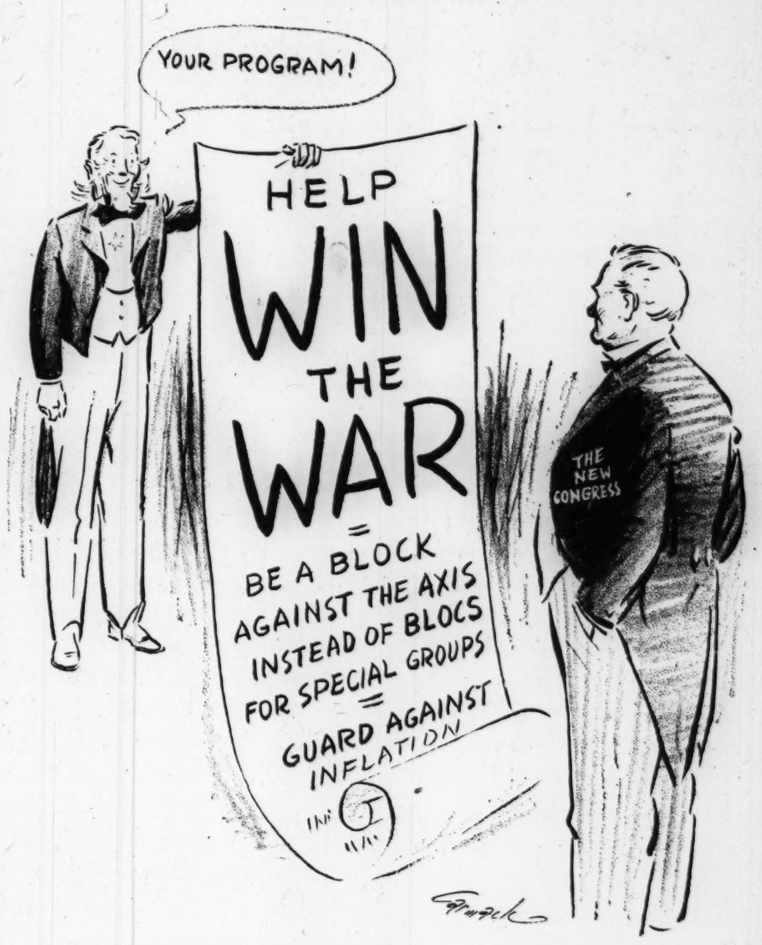
In a nation like our own, wherein reside many nationalities, internal friction results when one nationality attempts to establish an "ism" similar to the one existing in its homeland—to cite only one, the German Bund. Surely the world peace will be more secure if every nation on the globe is freed from such practices.

(Miss) SARAH MAY KITSON

Boston.

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## Mostly One Item




## "Fear Overcome by Faith"

*(From a First Lieutenant with American parachute troops in training.)*

My dearest Mom:

I was so happy to get your letter just a few minutes ago. Do you know I read Psalm 27 last night before I went to bed? So I beat you to it.

Mother dear, it seems you have struck a note in my soul that has been yearning to summon all the people of our great nation to pray. It may sound silly but I think this is one thing we need more than ammunition and manpower—the power of God through the strength of our prayers. I wish all of us would turn our eyes toward Him just a few minutes every day of our lives, not just when we are in trouble. I am afraid most of us have forgotten God.

Do you think that when Washington came to his knees to pray, when our nation, still a baby in its first zero hour, he was praying for the first time? No. He never forgot God. God never forgot the Father of Our Country either, nor the handful of ragged frozen men.

Was Lincoln praying for the first time in his life when brother was killing brother, when our country was facing its second zero hour? I doubt it. Lincoln's very life was a prayer of hope for the brotherhood of man. . . .

If every American gave fifteen minutes a day to honest, sincere prayer (I don't mean for his own needs), you can imagine how tremendous a force we, as a nation, could generate. This tremendous positive force could whip the negative forces of war and disaster. Washington proved it. Lincoln proved it. Even little tiny Joan of Arc proved it. Why can't we prove it? We have material wealth. We have resourcefulness. Now, Mom, you get those civilians to join hands with us in the military forces and let's all pray together to Almighty God for divine guidance during this hour of blackness all over this weary, cracked-up world. What do you say? If we all get together, we can't lose. Joe Louis said we are on God's side. Let's ask Him to keep us there for keeps.

Here in the paratroops, I doubt if you can find an atheist. For that matter there are none in foxholes either. But what I mean is that every paratrooper prays earnestly, deeply. They fill the chapel every Sunday and I know they "give out" just as they "give out" of their very best during practice maneuvers and jumps. These fellows are the apple of my eye. How else do you suppose they get so much courage, strength and tenacity of purpose to go jumping out of the door of a speeding plane? They get it from God.

When I shout, "Stand at the door!" one by one they crouch like a lion ready to spring. At the command "Look up!" each one, when his turn comes to jump tightens his jaws and looks up. I study the expressions and I know that each pair of eyes that look up the second before the jump is trying to find some form of the Almighty or his manifestation up there in the blue. Their firm lips move a little—it's a little prayer—you can take my word for it.

"Are you ready?" I ask, and they shout a "Yes!" that drowns out the plane motors. At "Follow me!" these crouching young lions tail me so close I have to admire them. Fear overcome by faith!

EDDIE

## Mirror of World Opinion

### The Bibles Are Read

Maids in the local hotels report that in instance after instance they now find the Gideon Bibles in hotel rooms out and opened after guests depart, whereas before the war, invariably they'd be untouched in a dresser drawer.—*Minneapolis Star-Journal.*

## North . . South . . East . . West

*Surveying the Home Front*

By Frank L. Perrin

After all has been said and done, one must admit that some, perhaps not all, of the loyalty and devotion, the willingness to make actual sacrifices, which we express, is with conscious reservations. The American people, by and large, are not subservient. Their generous impulses, their readiness to give, are more often prompted by impulses which do not connote actual sacrifice or personal deprivation and hardship. And all this is easily understood and as easily explained. As a great family the people have enjoyed, usually in abundance, the blessings of peace and plenty. Giving, when critically analyzed, has too often been upon a sort of double-entry exchange basis. In times of regional crisis or want, the sudden deficit in the balance has been adjusted without appreciable sacrifice.

It is admitted that it is practically impossible for a great community thus unfailingly fed and clothed, warmed and housed, to realize what can befall those who, because of war's cruelties, have been deprived even of necessary sustenance. If such realization were possible, our sympathies would be more profoundly touched than they have been, even by a relation and reiteration of the distressing facts.

* * *

We at home, as individuals and as communities, have not actually gone to war. We yield to none in profound professions of our loyalty. We indulge in the pantomime of flag waving. We join in singing patriotic songs, and stand obediently with bared heads when the band plays the national anthem. But there seem to be persistent and unavoidable reservations from which we thus far have been unable to escape. We resent, and too many continue to defeat, the imposed regulations designed to assure a reasonable apportionment and sharing of foods, fuel and facilities for travel. This is easily explained, but not so easily justified. The land in which we live is now, as it has always been, a land of plenty and of opportunity. Those able to produce goods and foods, and those who have been able to earn the wherewithal to buy what they chose, quite naturally have not been taught to economize or to deny themselves the luxuries we all enjoy.

The picture has changed so suddenly and so completely that we have not accustomed ourselves to the altered perspective. War has shortened the miles and leagues by which we once—hardly more than a year ago—measured the circumference of the earth. The result is that neighbors once remote, those who were strangers to us, are now just around the corner. Their predicament, unbearable and all but unendurable, has come to be so extreme, so real to our understanding, that it can no longer be ignored.

There are excuses and pleas in avoidance which too many have accepted as convincing or sufficiently persuasive. We blame bureaucratic bungling and official insufficiency. We resent what we indict as high-handed methods imposed by official decree or ukase. Did it ever occur to those who indulge in unmeasured criticism and extravagant abuse of those they accuse of perpetrating these more or less experimental regulations that they, as well as we ourselves, are novices in the art of regimentation and rationing?

The revealed picture which will become clearer and clearer as the months come and go is not yet distinct enough to reveal, in all its starkness, the plight of those our sacrifices are designed to measurably sustain and comfort. But lest it become more realistic, more impressive, there must be no cessation of the flow of those things which we are required to share. Our fields must continue to produce and our sharing must continue unceasingly. That fact is beyond controversy or peradventure. We cannot think of America as destitute and pleading for help from those once as prosperous and happy as ourselves.

* * *

No one, so far as is known, has discovered a formula which eases the pain of compelled sacrifice. This old world has experimented with many devices, some devious and some commendable, designed to extract unwilling tribute from those who can but choose not to contribute. Taxes have been the first, as they will, probably, be the last resort of governments and overlords. But giving and sharing are beyond and apart from imposed tribute. And sharing, without expectation of gratitude or the pleasure of expectancy in bringing joy to another, is, to most of us, a new experience. The hand of the giver is too often allowed to remain extended on the mere chance that the favor will be returned.

We have all learned something of the gentle art of sharing, of self-denial, and of giving, in this year just gone. We shall learn more, and they who share as well as the strangers who receive will be blessed.

## The Wide Horizon

### A City Builds for Tomorrow

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

LOS ANGELES

The municipal government of Los Angeles rests on bedrock, and the name for that bedrock is integrity. This solid foundation has been reached through hard efforts at civic self-reform, and though the superstructure being built upon it still needs strengthening, this foundation is its gift to the future.

The vanguard of reform here has been captained by a man whom many appreciate but few know well enough. Mayor Fletcher Bowron came to the City Hall a little over four years ago from the bench. His attitude toward the abuses—excessive abuses—that needed to be remedied was straightforward from the first. He came as a man given to weighing issues, not pleasing people. He has worked like a man who acts consistently from ascertained facts, pleasant or unpleasant, and he counts on others to do likewise.

His appointments to the commissions which supervise the work of the municipal departments have been made primarily according to this one test: Is my nominee honest? In some he has been disappointed, not because he mistook their honesty, but because many of the commissioners are subjected to constant pressure from the very factions which he aims to disestablish. But seekers of privilege get nowhere with the mayor himself, and his appointments to the Police and Fire Departments, even if none others had proved satisfactory, would doubtless justify his administration in the eyes of the voting public today.

* * *

Los Angeles newspapers, with notable but insufficient exceptions, have been of little help. The Mayor's chief means of reaching the voters, a means suited to his temperament, is his weekly radio talk. He speaks evenly, carefully, well. Sometimes he is blunt. Evidence accumulates that he has a substantial, intelligent, and responsive audience.

The Los Angeles City Council does not enjoy a reputation for the same earnest dignity which the executive department maintains. Perhaps this is the inevitable misfortune of popularly elected legislative bodies, and maybe, in a certain sense, it is their glory. The Council has some able men among its members. But its shilly-shallying over certain important issues provides the local press with stuff for laughter and, worse still, a group of its members often vote together to obstruct legislation for no other reason than an apparent desire not to go along with the Mayor. This indicates a need for leadership.

Currently the Los Angeles newspapers have reported a series of vetoes made by the Mayor after ordinances unacceptable to him were passed by the City Council for raising the wages of city employees. The rise in living costs justified such action long before it was finally taken. When he finally signed the ordinance that seemed nearest right to him, he pointed out, not uncharacteristically, that the benefit could have come much sooner had the Council been more businesslike.

Characteristically, too, he attached a memo that after the first of the year, if the city's income proves to be greatly reduced, he will recommend a revision downward of the wage increases. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the employees' viewpoint, but he is also strongly devoted to the tenet that a city's affairs must be soundly managed.

* * *

Los Angeles, with a booster-made reputation, has a substantial background for the future all apart from its municipal affairs. It seems likely that in the peace era to come, Los Angeles will stand close to the crossroads of the world. Fletcher Bowron has hewn so true to the conviction that righteous government is won in one's own city that some wonder about his social vision, but his wartime hospitality to visitors from the United Nations, including Russia, indicates the scope of his interest. His effort in behalf of civilian defense here is heart-whole and outstanding.

Undoubtedly it is not to build an isolationist city that he is cementing the underpinnings of Los Angeles with more and more integrity. Many of the men and women engaged in helping him are people of broad and liberal views.

Mayor Bowron is not the sort who tries to win people to his way of thinking, but relies mainly on the hope that careful people will study his views and accept them on their merit.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